

January • February 1978

Volume XVII No. 1

Whole No. 73

Alaskan Gold in Missouri
The Alaskan Territorial National
by M. Owen Warns



Gene Hessler offers readers
a historical background
on the motto "In God We Trust"

Tom Knebl tells about
the varieties of
50¢ "Justice" Fractionals

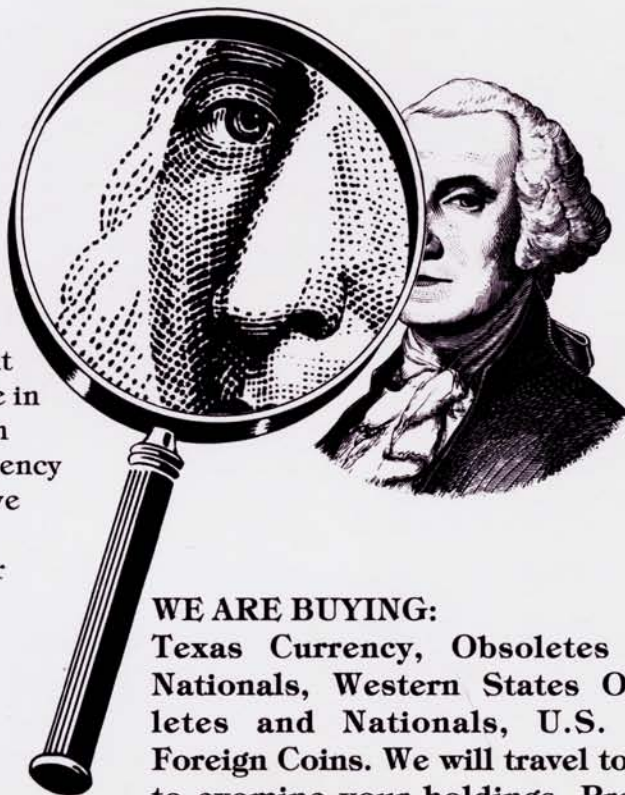


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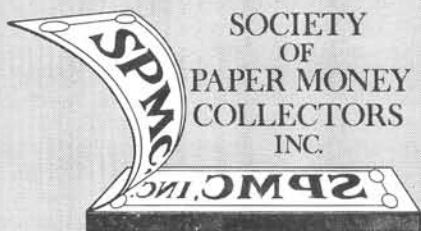
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Compiled by William J. Harrison



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ALASKAN DISCOVERY ...in Missouri

by M. Owen Warns

Collectors of National Bank Notes will be pleased to learn that at long last a territorial National Bank Note from Alaska has been uncovered. With the discovery of this unique rarity comes the long-awaited breakthrough to researchers of territorial notes, with the reporting of this "Alaska straggler," we have found the missing link in the representative group of territorial National Bank Notes.

The Date Back \$20 of The First National Bank of Juneau, Territory of Alaska, was discovered by Thomas Kolbrenner of the Midwest Money Co., Clayton, Mo., while settling an estate. This bit of good fortune brings to mind the old axiom often heard among paper money collectors: "Be patient, keep a weather eye out, somehow, somewhere, the long-sought-after note will eventually turn up." So it was in uncovering the "Johnny-Come-Lately" Alaska territorial.

National Bank Note-issuing Alaska employed four different status designations: Territorial-status notes,

\$20.00 Second Charter Green Dated Back 1882-1908 First National Bank of Juneau, Alaska Territory, dated February 15, 1898, with blue Treasury Seal, and the signature of John Reck as bank president.

District-status notes, Engraved no-status notes and Type-set no-status notes.

TERRITORIAL-STATUS NATIONALS were issued only by The First N.B. of Juneau, charter No. 5117. The bank was chartered in 1898 with a capital of \$50,000. Notes issued were \$38,500 worth of Brown Back \$10s and \$20s (10-10-10-20 plate), with bank serial numbers 1-770; and, \$46,400 worth of Second Charter Date Backs, also from the 10-10-10-20 plates, serials 1-928, a total of \$84,900 worth of Alaska territorials.

What currently appears to be the sole survivor of that issue—the "B" position \$10, serial 813 Date Back—was issued during the period covered by the Oregon Act of



Reverse—of The First National Bank of Juneau Territorial Note

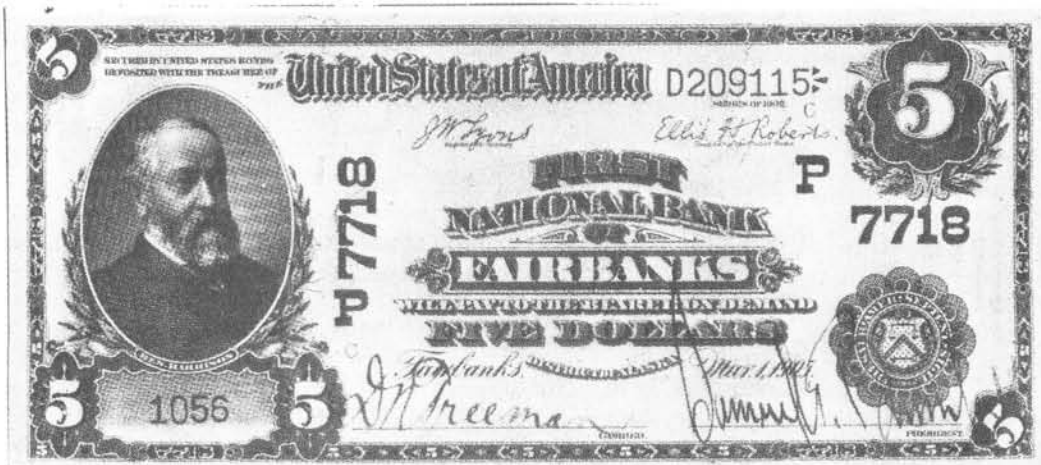
Congress, 1884; whereby the laws of Oregon were extended to Alaska, as far as applicable.

From 1884 to 1912, the area was officially known as The District of Alaska. John Kinkead became the first district governor (1884-1885), followed by half a dozen others. It was during the term of District Governor John G. Brady (1897-1906) that the Juneau territorial note was issued.

The Juneau Second Charter notes are the only bank notes of Alaska on which the territorial status appears. The issue of these territorials was unknown to Robert Friedberg; they do not appear in his authoritative book

"Paper Money of the United States." (The publishers of the book have advised, however, that this note will be listed in the next edition of the Friedberg book, with the number S-794A assigned to it.)

A territorial seal of Alaska was non-existent in the Francis E. Spinner Collection of Seals, and was likewise unknown to Dr. Frank A. Limpert, the eminent authority of seals employed on the backs of First and Second Charter National Bank Notes; because Alaska, while under District and Territorial status, did not have a representative seal. It was the custom of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to place the representative seal of the State or Territory on



Fr. No. 595—Third Charter Red Seal Notes Issued by the First National Bank of Fairbanks, District of Alaska. 6400 notes printed



Fr. No. 598—Third Charter Blue Seal Notes Plain Backs, Issued by the First National Bank of Fairbanks, District of Alaska. 10,400 notes printed

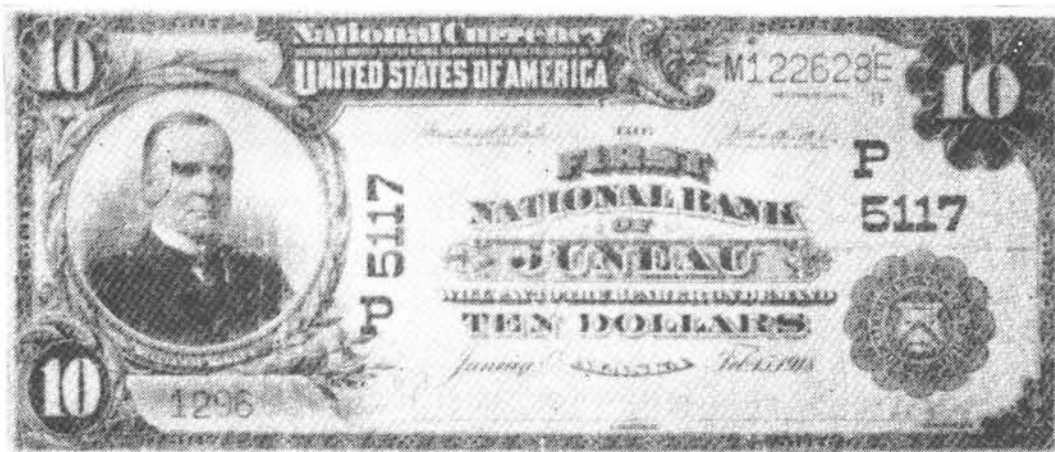
such Nationals, in the left oval panel on the back of each note.

In the case of the Alaska territorial note, the Bureau employed, in place of a territorial seal on the left side, a crouched—ready to fly or fight—eagle atop a shield. Above are the intertwined letters “U” and “S”, with 13 stars around the top. A different eagle and shield design was used in the right panel. This same design combination was initially employed on the Original Series notes of the First Charter Period.

The official representative seal for Alaska was not approved until after statehood was attained, Jan. 3, 1959.

ALASKAN DISTRICT STATUS NATIONALS were issued only by The First N.B. of Fairbanks, charter No. 7718.

Chartered in May, 1905, (according to the Comptroller's Report, although the notes are dated March 1, 1905) the bank's note issues were as follows: Third Charter Red Seals; \$32,000 worth of \$5s, serials 1-1600, and \$73,000 worth of \$10s and \$20s, (all of the bank's higher denomination notes were printed from 10-10-10-20 plates) serials 1-1460. Third Charter Date Backs; \$52,000 worth of \$5s, serials 1-2600 and \$98,000 worth of \$10s and \$20s, numbers 1-1960. Third Charter Plain Backs, Blue Seals; \$77,200 in

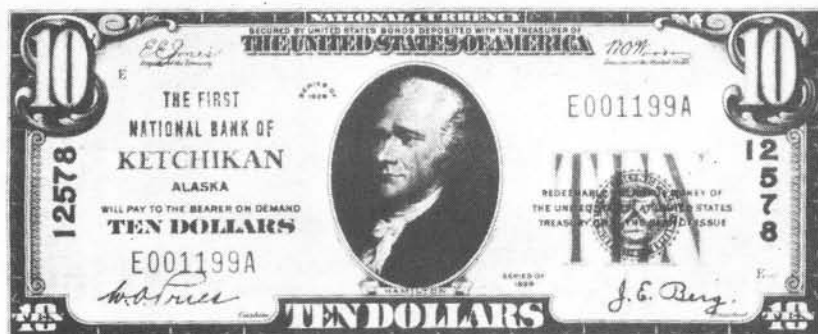
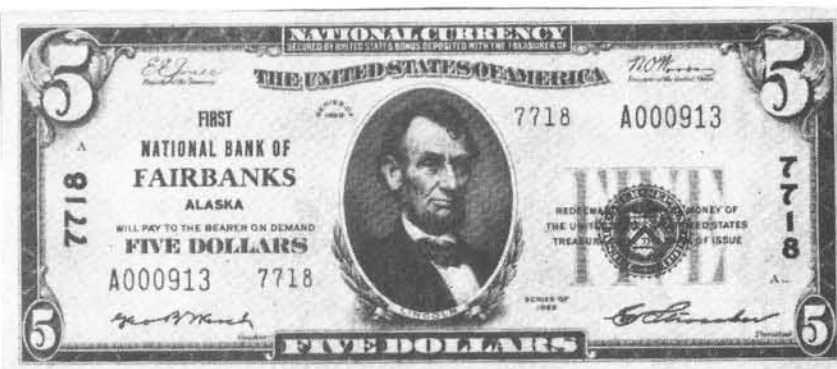


Third Charter Blue Seal Plain Back. Issued by the First National Bank of Juneau. 7,780 notes printed.



\$20. Type I
First National Bank
of Juneau

\$5. Type II,
First National Bank
of Fairbanks



\$10. Type I,
First National Bank
of Ketchikan

\$5 notes, numbered 2601-6460 and \$143,000 worth of \$10 and \$20 bills, serials 1961-4836.

The Engraved no-status Alaska notes were again issued only by the First N.B. of Juneau.

In 1912, Congress authorized a restricted, circumscribed territorial status to Alaska, with the first meeting of the Territorial Legislature convening March 3, 1913.

ENGRAVED NO-STATUS DESIGNATION NOTES were dated Feb. 15, 1918, 20 years to the date after the

first Second Charter notes were issued by the Juneau bank.

Alaska was not proclaimed a full-fledged Territory until Nov. 5, 1924. During the 12 intervening years (1912-1924) and during the tenure of Territorial Governor John F.A. Strong (1913-1918) the "no-status" notes were issued. These notes have ALASKA engraved in a curved arc in the bottom center of the bank's title format.

Such Third Charter Plain Back Blue Seal notes issued by the Juneau bank amounted to \$77,800 worth of \$10 and \$20 notes, serials 1-1556.



PRECURSORS OF THE MOTTO "IN GOD WE TRUST" ON U.S. PAPER MONEY and Design Background for Related Notes

by Gene Hessler
NLG

In late 1977, we heard the first rumblings of a movement to discontinue the use of the motto "In God We Trust" on U.S. coins and paper currency.

I prefer not to expound the constitutional legality of such use of this motto—we all have our opinions for or against, or perhaps claiming indifference. I can't resist repeating something I once read: after a lengthy argument between a believer and a non-believer, over the existence of non-existence of God, the latter concluded by exclaiming, "I'm an atheist, thank God." I will say no more, except to add that according to Voltaire, "If there was no God, it would be necessary to invent Him."

The precursor of the motto "In God We Trust" appeared on U.S. paper money one year before its first use on a U.S. coin—the two-cent piece dated 1864—bore this motto, and 88 years before the Act of July 11, 1955, required the motto to appear on all our coins and currency. The 1955 act came about through the efforts of Matthew H. Rothert, former president of the ANA; Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, Senator Fulbright of Arkansas and Congressmen Bennett of Florida and Harris of Arkansas. However, there is a record of a John H. Shenkel writing to

President Eisenhower in July, 1953, about the same proposal.

In November, 1861, the Reverend N.R. Watkinson of Ridleyville, Pa., grieving over the Civil War, wrote to Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury. "You are probably a Christian. What if our Republic were now shattered beyond reconstruction? Would not the antiquaries of succeeding centuries rightly reason from our past that we were a heathen nation?" Rev. Watkinson's suggestion for a motto was, "God, Liberty, Law."

Communications between Secretary Chase and James Pollock, U.S. Mint Director, reveal that four mottos were under consideration: "Our Country, Our God," "God, Our Trust," "Our God, and Our Country" and "In God We Trust," the latter proposed by Secretary Chase.

If one looks at the \$20 Interest-bearing Notes of 1863 and the Compound Interest Treasury Notes of 1864, it would appear that these notes were testing vehicles for a motto yet to be approved. The one-year \$20, \$100 and \$1,000 Interest-bearing Notes issued under the Act of March 3, 1863, were the first to carry mottos which can be



Both the \$20 one-year Interest-bearing Notes and the three-year Compound Interest Notes bear the mottos, "God And Our Right" and "In God Is Our Trust"

considered forerunners of the motto seen on the money we handle each day.

The \$20 note actually bears two mottos, "God And Our Right" and "In God Is Our Trust." The latter phrase can be traced to the fourth stanza of the "Star Spangled Banner,"* written in 1814:

Then conquer we must, for our cause is just
And this be our motto, In God is our Trust.

Francis Scott Key's declaration was used on the \$100 and \$1,000 denominations, although the original model for the \$1,000 note called for the motto, "God And Our Right". A letter dated August 29, 1863, from S.M. Clark, Director of the National Currency Bureau to W.D. Wilson, President of the Continental Bank Note Company, reveals the Director's desire to change the motto to "In God Is Our Trust". It is interesting to note that the \$100 Compound Interest Treasury Note, which is almost identical to the Interest-bearing note design, with an overprint, does not bear the motto "In God Is Our Trust".

Approximately 20 years later, the motto we are most familiar with, "In God We Trust,"** made its debut on the \$5 Silver Certificates of 1886. The beautiful backs for these notes bear the rendition of five silver dollars. These cartwheels, designed by George T. Morgan, were first issued in 1878. With the depiction of four silver dollar reverses, one can claim the \$5 Silver Certificates of 1886 are the only notes to have the motto "In God We Trust" four times thereon.

*The melody of "Anacreon in Heaven", borrowed by Key has finally been attributed to John Stafford Smith. THE NEW YORK TIMES, October 30, 1977.

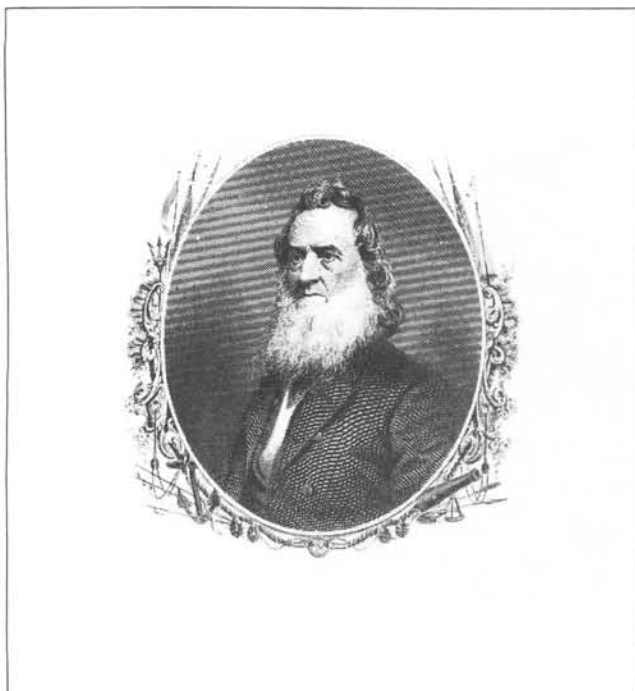
**This is also the motto for the state of Florida, and is therefore found on the rare first charter notes of this state. Prior to 1868, the motto was "In God Is Our Trust".

Design Background For The \$20, \$100 & \$1,000 One-Year Interest-Bearing Notes

Unfortunately all the U.S. paper money models referred to in the following letters found in the National Archives, are unknown; nevertheless it is interesting to observe how the recommendations of S.M. Clark, Director of the National Currency Bureau, were followed and applied to the accepted designs. On occasion his recommendations were ignored.

The earliest letter to be found, which relates to the designs for the one-year Interest-bearing Notes was an invitation to Fitch Shepard, President of the National Bank Note Company, to submit models for the \$20 and \$500 denominations. In his letter of July 20, 1863, S.P. Chase made it clear that only new work would be acceptable when he said, "... all the work must be new or not have been before used..." In the amazingly brief span of only 19 days, on August 8, S.M. Clark wrote to Mr. Shepard requesting that the head of President Lincoln be substituted for the Secretary of the Navy on the \$20 Interest-bearing Note model, submitted by the National Bank Note Co.

Gideon Welles served as Secretary of the Navy under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson; Welles held this cabinet position from 1861 to 1869. Welles built a navy which began with a few American ships scattered around the world's oceans. Welles had many critics; nevertheless, to quote C.A. Dana, "There was nothing decorative about him; there was no noise in the street when he went along; but he understood his duty, and did it efficiently, continually, and unvaryingly." With the long conflict between North and South grinding to a halt, it was probably prudent to portray the president on a new \$20 note rather than honor a cabinet member with no charisma.



The portrait of Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy was on the original model for the \$20 Interest-bearing Note.

basis, with the following alteration: The Interest tablet at the right hand upper portion and the 'Fifty' tablet in the right hand lower corner to be omitted.

Place the figure of *Washington* in the center (from end to end) of the Note. Move the sitting figure of *Justice* to the left hand end and engrave upon the shield the words 'God and our Right' and put [indecipherable], a little larger, in its place. There is no suitable vignette for the purpose on the models submitted; but Mr. [Lorenzo] Hatch has exhibited to the Comptroller of the Currency the proof of an engraving of 'America grasping the lightning' which is suitable both in size and workmanship. I respectfully recommend its acceptance for the purpose.

The lettering to be entirely remodelled, the words 'Fifty dollars' are comparatively insignificant, but should be very prominent and the place for the seal should be nearer the right hand portion of the Note. Three years after date to be altered to one year after date and the end of the Note to be like the coupon model.

If green tint is to be used on the face, there is not enough of it nor is it rightly placed. But, I do not think its additional security at all commensurate with its additional cost.

One of the numbers should be on the upper right hand end of the Note, the other on the lower left hand end.

The Note should express upon its face in the central

The American Bank Note Company submitted models for the one-year \$100 Interest-bearing Note. A letter dated July 17, 1863, addressed to S.P. Chase tells us of the recommendations of Mr. Clark.

"For the \$100 I respectfully recommend the non-coupon model submitted for the \$50 Note as a



The \$100 Compound Interest Note does not bear "In God Is Our Trust" on the shield of "The Guardian," as seen motto "E Pluribus Unum" on the shield.

Clark's recommendation for the placement of "Justice" and the motto "God And Our Right" was not accepted.
(Courtesy of Amon Carter, Jr.)





The \$1,000 one-year Interest-bearing Note with the motto "In God Is Our Trust" originally was to have "God And Our Right." (Courtesy of J. Roy Pennell)

portion of the upper border that it is a legal tender for \$100 and should also carry the date of the Act authorizing the issue. The date of the Note to be fixed by the Secretary." [F193, H1339]

The accepted design, which is illustrated, does not reflect all of Mr. Clark's recommendations. Additional correspondence, perhaps since lost, might have enlightened us about the design.

A model for the \$1,000 Interest-bearing Note was submitted by the Continental Bank Note Company and subsequently prepared with the changes recommended by S.M. Clark in a letter dated July 17, 1863, to Secretary Chase. "That the two designs of 'Justice' on the \$20 model and of 'America' on the \$500 model be adapted for the \$1,000." [F201, H1393a]

Design Background For The \$10, \$50 & \$500 One-Year Interest-Bearing Notes

The inter-departmental letter of July 17, 1863, addressed to Secretary Chase from Director S.M. Clark also refers to the \$10 and \$50 one-year Interest-bearing Notes.

"For the \$10's I recommend as a basis the model of the \$10 non-coupon, substituting the head of the present Secretary on the \$100 non-coupon model for that of Hamilton (Hamilton being on the \$20), and placing it nearer the left hand end.

Omit the Interest tablet and put in its place and move

"America Grasping the Lightning" by Lorenzo Hatch, was S.M. Clark's suggestion for the right side of the \$100 Interest-bearing Note. Unused on the note just mentioned, it was later placed on the \$10 National Currency Note of the First and Second Charter periods.

to the left the eagle from the \$50 coupon model.

Remove the counter and vignette from the right hand end and substitute therefore the full length female figure of which a proof has been submitted to the Secretary, with a proper counter above it.

The lettering to be varied accordingly. The seal to be near the right hand and the numbers at top and bottom same as the other notes. For the ends of the \$10 I recommend the ends of the \$10 coupon model.*

The main lines of lettering on all the models are objectionable, chiefly because they are similar to those





*The \$5,000 Interest-bearing Note on which this vignette appears is unknown.
The vignette without the misspelled title is somewhat more feminine, especially the left hand
which S.M. Clark described as looking like "an animal's paw"*

already in use. I respectfully recommend that they be of new design. [F196, H496]

For the \$50 I respectfully recommend similar changes in the legends to those of the \$100s.

Taking the coupon model of \$20* as a basis, I respectfully recommend that the end of the Note be as those modelled (omitting coupons) but that the right hand counter be removed to the top of the Note and changed for the pattern of counter on the \$500 coupon model and the date of the Act removed.

The left hand vignette to be removed and the left vignette of the \$1,000 coupon model be substituted therefore with the date of the Act above it and a narrow oblong counter beneath it.

The seal to be placed near the right hand end of the Note, omitting the ornamental work and the numbers to be placed at right hand top and left hand bottom." [F198, H945]

In the letters dated July 17 and August 8, 1863, Clark recommends changes in the \$5,000 Interest-bearing Note. Referring to the \$1,000 and \$5,000 Interest-bearing Notes, Clark writes:

"That the models submitted, from paucity of material and haste of making up, afford a narrow image for selection, and only enable me to specifically report in part, and make suggestions for the remainder.

I respectfully recommend that the vignette of 'Wealth offering her jewels on the Country's altar' [sic] on the

**It would appear that three-year Interest-bearing Notes of less than \$50 were considered; only three-year notes bore coupons. The Act of March 3, 1863, stated that notes of "... not less than \$10 ..." were to be "... payable ... at such times not exceeding three years from date ..."*

\$100 model be adopted for the \$5,000 Notes." [F202, H1435a]

This vignette is more often referred to as "The Altar of Liberty." In a later letter, dated August 29, 1863, S.M. Clark makes the following observation to W.D. Wilson, President of the Continental Bank Note Company, the company which ultimately prepared the accepted version: "If you can remedy the ludicrously awkward appearance of the left hand of the figure of Wealth in the vignette, it will very much improve it, and save it from some mortifying criticism. It looks more like an animal's paw than a female hand."

Clark's observation was quite descriptive as one can see in the illustrated vignette. A second version presents Wealth with a somewhat more feminine left hand and the facial features in general.

Although the law providing for the inclusion of "In God We Trust" on all U.S. coins and currency was passed in 1955; most, if not all collectors are aware that it was not until 1957 that our national motto was first added to small size U.S. currency. The Bureau was in the process of changing to high-speed presses at this time. Some 1935G \$1 Silver Certificates were printed after this date and therefore are found with and without the motto. "Beginning with September 15, 1961, all \$1 notes have been printed with 'In God We Trust' "*.

To reiterate in closing, illustrations of all the original models mentioned would give us a better picture of the changes and recommendations referred to in the foregoing letters. It is unlikely however, that the original designs are still in existence. Notwithstanding, we now have more insight as to how these designs came to fruition under the guidance of S.M. Clark, Director of the National Currency Bureau and Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury.

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One of the most interesting and complex series of notes within the field of U.S. Fractional Currency is the 50¢ "Justice" type of the Third Issue. The type contains over 30 varieties; having been issued with red backs and green backs, printed signatures and autographed signatures, with and without bronze surcharges, and on different types of security papers.

To complicate things further, the addition of position figures indicative of the each's note's position on the original sheet adds more varieties. Normally, Justice notes were printed with 12 subjects to the sheet. The position designators "1" or "a" or both were used to indicate the notes' position on the sheet (Fig. 1).

The upper left note on a sheet showed both the "1" and the "a". The top center and upper right notes showed only the "a", while the notes along the left side (except, of course, the top note) showed only the "1". As illustrated by Fig. 1, notes which carry both the "1" and the "a" are six times as scarce as notes with no position figure; the "a" notes are three times as scarce, and the "1" notes twice as scarce.

Because the final loop on Francis E. Spinner's famous flourishing signature always entered into the design of the note to the right, all Justice note varieties with the "a" only, or no position designators, must show the presence of

this loop. Of course, as most collectors of Fractionals know, many of the Justice notes were poorly trimmed, due to the narrow margins between notes on the sheet. The spacing was, in fact, closer than on any other Fractional type. So, in cases where the note has been closely trimmed on the left, the loop from Spinner's signature may have been scissored off. But, if there is any sort of left margin or if the note is not trimmed into the design, that loop is easily seen.

by Tom Knebl

I was quite satisfied with the above information until I read an article published in 1972 by Martin Gengerke, an avid collector and researcher in the field (*Paper Money*, vol. 11, #2, Whole 3 42). The balance of this article is possible only through his research and help.

In examining the plate proofs in the files of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, it was discovered that a few Justice note plates were arranged with 30 subjects—three across and 10 down—rather than the usual 12. On one of these, (face plate #62) all 10 notes in the left column had the position letter "a" only, rather than the figure "1" or the combination of letter and figure.

JUSTICE PREVAILS

1		
a	a	a
1		
1		
1		

Above: Figure 1—Regular Justice sheet showing the 'normal' location of plate position figures.

a		
a		
a		
a		
a		
a		
a		
a		
a		
a		
a		

Right: Figure 2—Location of position figures on a 'sheet' from plate #62.

a	a	a

Far Right: Figure 3—Location of position figures on a 'sheet' from plate #5.

On another plate, (face plate #5) the top three notes had the "a" only, and all others had no position designators (Figs. 2 and 3). As mentioned earlier, any note with the position letter "a" alone would always show the end of the signature loop from the note to its left (Fig. 4), unless it was from plate #62 or the upper left corner note from plate #5.

Whether or not any regular issue notes were printed from these plates could not be verified until an actual specimen was discovered. This would require a Justice variety with the position letter "a" only, a fairly decent left margin and no signature loop.

After learning this, I began to examine every "a" note I

could find, hoping to find this "no loop" variety. This in itself is not an easy task, as the whole Justice series is quite scarce. Many varieties are almost impossible to obtain—especially in decent condition—and it becomes quickly apparent that the series is full of super sleepers, by today's standards.

I visited shows, examined dealers' stocks, (what little there are) but to no avail; all of the notes I saw had the errant loop. I had all but given up when one evening, while evaluating a group of Justice and Spinner type notes I had just acquired, I realized that the Friedberg-1365 I was looking at did not have the loop (Fig. 5). Upon a closer examination, it was also found that the note had an

Figure 4—Showing location of a signature loop on a regular 'a' only Justice note.



Figure 5—No signature loop from note to left.





Figure 6—Normal location of an inverted plate number.

inverted plate number (#29) on the back, but in the wrong location for a normal "a" note.

Usually an inverted plate number would appear at the intersection of the upper right four notes on the sheet. An "a" note, when it shows an inverted plate number, normally would have the number at the lower right corner of the back (Fig. 6).

A "1" and "a" note would show this number, when it appears, in the lower left corner of the back. On this Fr. 1365 note, the inverted plate number was in the lower left corner, (Fig. 7) which would put this note in the upper right corner of the sheet (when viewed from the back). This, of course, becomes the "1" and "a" note position when the sheet is turned over. Additionally, there was some ink smear evident along the top and left edges of the back, indicating that same corner position. The edges of a sheet were very prone to receiving these smears and smudges, and although they are the bane of many condition-conscious collectors, they can at least be useful as indicators of a note's position on a sheet.

Of interest also is the fact that back plate #29 was



Figure 7—Location of inverted plate number 29 on FR 1365a.

indeed inverted, but was a 12-subject plate, rather than a 30. This would indicate that the 30-subject face plates were cut to 12 before being used. This was, in fact, positively done. It was stated in an old ledger, (Record of Plates, No. 1, National Currency Bureau) "plates of thirty—cut to twelve." The ledger was found in the BEP, buried on a shelf behind some other volumes. Also interesting is the fact that this cutting down of plates was also done with some of the plates used to produce Fractionals of the Second Issue. There are uncut sheets of the Second Issue which show traces of additional notes from these larger plates.

It was noted in the ledger that Justice plate #5 was dated November 22, 1864; plate #62 was dated April 20, 1865, and back plate #29 was dated December 9, 1864. It is my guess that the example presented here is from face plate #5.

Now that this "no loop" variety is known to exist, we are confronted with a legitimate new sub-variety. It would be most interesting to hear about any other specimens that may now be discovered, and correspondence on the subject would be welcome.

A BARREL FOR A SAFE

The following banking incident is extracted from the Sandusky (O.) *Journal*. It was related by Mr. Hackerdorn, attorney for the N.Y., Lake Erie & W. Railroad. In former days gold was in demand, and it was a hard matter to have script redeemed in this coin, for, if the banks went to dealing in script, it meant their ruin, and it was a hard matter to find a bank willing to redeem the paper, if it could be avoided in any possible manner. In fact, when there was any script offered for redemption, the banks never could be found. It appears that an express company had \$10,000 worth of script in its possession, which it wanted redeemed. The company's officials learned that there was a bank at Jonesville, Ind., and immediately dispatched a messenger for that place on horseback, to secure gold for paper. The messenger drove around through the country for several days, searching for the town of

Jonesville: No one appeared to know where it was, neither had any one ever heard of the Jonesville Bank. Finally the messenger came up to a man whom he met along the road, and made further inquiry as to the town of Jonesville and the Jonesville bank. The man told him that the place was Jonesville, and that the bank was at the corner, pointing out a dingy looking little blacksmith shop at the intersection of two country roadways. The messenger approached the shop with a look of astonishment, and on entering inquired of the smithy: "Is this the Jonesville Bank?" "Yes, sir," was the reply; "got some of that 'ere script, I suppose." "Yes; can you redeem it?" "How much is it?" "\$10,000." "Yes, I guess I can; I've got the money in the safe." "Well, where's the safe?" "Over there in the corner," said the blacksmith banker, and he at once proceeded to dump out a barrel of potatoes. In the bottom of the barrel was \$30,000 in gold, and he redeemed the \$10,000 worth of script. *Banker's Magazine*—May 1892—

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The Winner's Circle

What greater joy could be experienced by any numismatic exhibitor than to enter two displays in competition at an American Numismatic Association Convention and to be rewarded for his many hours of patient effort by receiving not only two first-place plaques, but also the top numismatic exhibit award in the entire United States, the prestigious and valued Howland Wood Memorial Award? This good fortune befell Maurice M. Burgett, charter member #92 of the Society of Paper Money Collectors, at the recently concluded annual get-together of the ANA in Atlanta, Georgia. Burgett's two winning exhibits are described in the following paragraphs.

Prepared in 1974, the display entitled "Great Rarities in Obsolete U. S. Currency and Scrip" came into being as a result of the owner's desire to acquaint the numismatic fraternity with the great rarity, historic importance, and value inherent in this material, much more than heretofore realized.

This display contains 15 pieces of numismatic paper, issued for a number of different purposes, and each is from a different state or territory. These characteristics, of course, indicate that such rarities can be found among the issues of all of 50 states and, for a little longer time at least, are available to collectors.

This display received the D. C. Wismer Award for obsolete paper money issued in the United States, (Class Six) and ultimately the Howland Wood Grand Award for best-of-show, besting the 102 other excellent exhibits



shown in competition at the convention. In September, it was exhibited non-competitively at the ILLNA show at Arlington Heights, Illinois, and will be so displayed at the Central States Numismatic Society convention in St. Louis, Mo., in 1978.

The first case of this exhibit, which occupied five cases, contained a yellow card inscribed in black: "Great Rarities in Obsolete U. S. Currency and Scrip. Did you know that many so-called 'broken-bank' and other un-current paper notes are much more rare than many U. S. coins which sell for thousands of dollars? This unique display contains twelve of these notes, of which less than six each are known to exist." The remaining cases held the notes, displayed in a uniform fashion. Each note, mounted in a white plastic holder, rested on a background of red vinyl. The phrase "Obsolete Currency" and the appropriate state or territorial origins of the notes were also included, lettered in white on rectangles of blue plastic. Above and below each note appeared its history and description on yellow cards of matching format. Each history was a product of careful research, with credit given to the sources of the information shown. Rarity ratings and comparative condition were also indicated for each note; all are Rarity 7 (one to five known) as stated on the title card.

The second case contained the following:

A \$1 scrip note issued by Lord & Williams, a prominent firm of merchants and bankers which was located in Tucson, Arizona Territory during the 1870's. Only two specimens are known, one of which is in a museum.

A \$50 fare scrip, redeemable in gold, used by the California, New York and European Steamship Company of San Francisco, California. Dated 1866, possibly three pieces of this scrip are extant.

A 25¢ merchandise due bill, prepared for issue by the Spaulding-Hutchinson Mercantile Company in 1901. This firm operated the largest store in Checotah, a town in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory. According to present knowledge, this note is unique.

Contained in the third case were:

Five-cent Sutler's scrip from Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory. Originally payable in cash but later redeemable only in merchandise by the post sutler, J. M. Stone, this note was probably issued shortly after the Civil War. No other copies of this note are known.

A \$1 bank note prepared for issue by the Farmer's Bank of Marianna, Florida Territory. A perforated proof copy of this extremely rare note was shown; possibly three other specimens are known to be in collectors hands.

One dollar bank note of the City of Columbus, Georgia. Redeemable also in Apalachicola, Florida, this note is presumed to be unique.

The fourth case held the following:

A draft for \$10 on the First National Bank of Idaho in Boise City, Idaho Territory. Issued in the late 1860's by B. M. DuRell of Idaho City, this extremely rare piece closely resembles the Legal Tender notes issued about this time by the Federal Government. Possibly four of these are known to exist.

Twenty-five cents scrip issued by Daniel Gilman, an early merchant and possibly part-time banker in the now defunct town of Latonian Springs, Kentucky. This presumably unique note bears the date of July 4, 1838.

A "50" friendship scrip, a fantasy note emitted by the city of Helena, Montana Territory, in connection with the establishment of Helena as the territorial capital. Only three of these interesting items are known at present.

Case number five contained:

A \$1 municipal scrip issued by the Village of Kingfisher City, Oklahoma Territory. This note is the only known issue which bears the inscription "Territory of Oklahoma." To date, only three of these notes have been reported.

A 15¢ merchandise due bill prepared for use by C. C. Bruner and Son, who operated a trading post in the small town of Heliswa in the Seminole Nation, Indian Territory. No other note from this location has ever been reported; all Seminole notes are considered to be "non-collectible."

One dollar coal mine scrip emitted by the Black Diamond Mining Company of Black Diamond, Washington Territory. A recently discovered note from one of the western territories where very few issues of obsolete currency are known to have been made. This note is presumed unique. Originally included in the display, but not shown in Atlanta due to restricted space, are the following items which would have occupied an extra case # and concluded the presentation:

A Confederate scrip note for \$1 issued in 1862 by E. S. Mitchell of Fort Smith, Arkansas. Also redeemable in Doaksville and Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, (now southern Oklahoma) this extremely rare note is one of possibly four extant.

A \$5 bank note used by the Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri Territory. A fine example of an early note issued in 1817 by a frontier bank, only three or four of these are known to be in collectors hands!

A \$50 treasury note emitted by the territorial legislature in Madison, Territory of Wisconsin. An important rarity from the Midwest and one of only five which have been reported.

Winning the William C. Henderson Award in Class 15 entitled "Western Americana" was a display entitled "In Memoriam - Tenino's Wooden Dollar Honoring Calvin Coolidge." Featured in this exhibit was a commemorative issue of the wooden scrip used in Tenino, Washington, during the Great Depression. The issue marked the death of former president Coolidge in 1933.

The first case of this display contained the title card, a large charcoal portrait of Coolidge, and a brief biography. The second case contained the two pieces of scrip, showing both obverse and reverse, mounted in white plastic holders. Also displayed in this case were a comprehensive history of the wooden money issued by Tenino's Chamber of Commerce, and a card combining a description of the scrip displayed with a bibliography. Each unit of the display, except the two pieces of scrip, was framed in orange, presenting a pleasing contrast to the black, silver-marbled background. It is believed that this is the first occasion on which a first place award of the American Numismatic Association has ever been won by a display of wooden money.

The following article appeared in the January, 1897 issue of Bankers Magazine and is furnished here thru the courtesy of Bruce Smith.

The earlier specimens of bank-note engraving, as compared with the elaborate and artistic productions of the present day, were crude and rude indeed. Between the Continental notes of the Revolutionary period and the Government issues of to-day, and even between the bank notes of fifty years ago and the present National bank bills, there is almost as great a contrast as there is between "block-books" of the fifteenth century and the fine typographical products of the nineteenth century. In bank-note engraving America assumed the initiative and has steadily kept in advance of other countries. It is within the last two decades that the Bank of England discarded its simple, inartistic and easily counterfeited notes and adopted our advanced ideas. The Bank of France and those of other European countries have been equally slow in this line of progress.

business men, corporations, and mining and manufacturing companies.

The processes of bank-note engraving are interesting. All the pictures, such as portraits, views, copies of celebrated paintings, or vignettes of whatever character, are engraved by first-class artists in line engravings upon small pieces of plate, which are softened and annealed. When the engraving is finished, and the proof satisfactory, the plate is hardened, and is then transferred to another plate, or more frequently to a steel cylinder, which, when hardened in turn, presents a raised impression, which will in a few minutes cut by pressure or by rolling under heavy pressure, a duplicate of the original plate on the plate finally to be used in printing. This is an important part, but by no means the whole of the work. Other portions of the plate for the note have been cut by machinery, and transferred to the plate; the "counters" on which the figures of the denomination of the note are printed have been put in by lathe-work patterns, and indeed the greater part of the plate itself, is now done

Bank Note Engraving

Jacob Perkins, the inventor of engraving on steel, is also the father of bank-note engraving in this country. His discovery of the transferring process made it possible to produce, at reasonable cost, steel bank-note plates, with vignettes and decorations capable of almost infinite combinations, thus giving the banks throughout the country issues which by their beauty appealed to the eye and the taste and necessitated that counterfeiters should be first class engravers. Not but that counterfeiting has been frequent, for what one engraver has done another can do; but the constant progress in the art, and the introduction of intricate and expensive machinery for some portions of the work, have lessened the number and the danger of counterfeits year by year, while the art itself has now reached a point of perfection beyond which further progress seems impossible.

The invention of the transfer process, the introduction of the lathe work, the employment of superior designers and engravers, and the great demand for plates in every section, all competing with each other in issuing the handsomest bills, very soon made bank-note engraving a most important industry in this country. For awhile a half dozen or more concerns engaged in the business of supplying the bank notes and later was formed by the combination of these the American Bank Note Company, which has long held a monopoly of the business, as well as of the similar elaborate engraving of plates for checks, drafts, certificates of stock, bonds, etc. It also controls much of the other finer sort of engraving required by

by machinery, leaving, if anything, only the large figures indicating the denomination to be cut in by the engraver. The plate, thus completed by various transfers, is now hardened, and is ready for the printer. With numerous skilled workmen at work upon the different parts of a plate its production is now the work of but a few hours where the engraving of a vignette occupied days. The plates for printing, as made by the transfers, are thin plates of steel, with sometimes two, three, or four notes on a plate, and sometimes a single note. Notes of large denominations, one hundred dollars and upward, requiring fewer impressions than the lesser notes, are sometimes engraved on copper.

In printing from the plates, the same care is necessary as in the best plate printing, and special presses are used which will register every impression taken, so that not a single sheet can be abstracted by dishonest persons during the process. After printing, the sheets are dried, and are subsequently pressed under hydraulic pressure. The numbering of the notes with red or other colored figures is done by a curious machine, which itself appears to have some knowledge of figures and which counts accurately.

The present system of the United States Treasury and National bank notes has done away with the vast variety of designs formerly used by State banks. Whatever the face of the National bank note may display, as to State, city or name of bank, etc., the backs of all these bills, according to denomination, display the same designs, which, for different denominations, is a copy of one of the historical pictures in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

WANTED

OKLAHOMA OKLAHOMA

NATIONAL BANK NOTES

SMALL SIZE 1929

5126	WYNNEWOOD	7811	WALTERS	9964	GUYMON	10875	ERICK
5272	NEWKIRK	7822	HASKELL	9968	CORDELL	10960	POCASSET
5298	DAVIS	8052	WEWOKA	9970	STILWELL	11397	TONKAWA
5347	STILLWATER	8138	GUYMON	9976	SAYRE	11763	CARNEGIE
5546	PRYOR CREEK	8140	FREDERICK	9980	HARRAH	11913	IDABEL
5587	ALVA	8203	CHICKASHA	9987	SHATTUCK	12035	MOORE
5811	MANGUM	8294	MAUD	10003	BRAMAN	12078	WELLSTON
5955	CHELESEA	8313	PAWHUSKA	10005	POND CREEK	12104	DEPEW
5958	MARIETTA	8472	OKLA. CITY	10020	GEARY	12117	PRYOR CREEK
5961	PAWHUSKA	8524	STRATFORD	10051	CHECOTAH	12130	BLAIR
6113	ALTUSS	8563	LUTHER	10075	KAW CITY	12148	COYLE
6232	RALSTON	8616	DUNCAN	10117	CLAREMORE	12157	NORMAN
6241	OKMULGEE	8644	MINCO	10151	EDMOND	12472	ARDMORE
6299	COMANCHE	8744	WAURIKA	10205	MARLOW	12801	HUGO
6517	QUINTON	8852	TEXHOMA	10239	HEAVENER	13021	MADILL
6641	WANETTE	8859	VERDEN	10240	HOLLIS	13751	OKMULGEE
6660	MCLOUD	9046	SULPHUR	10286	MADILL	13760	FREDRICK
6868	BEGGS	9709	WAYNOKA	10304	TECUMSEH	13891	PONCA CITY
6879	COWETA	9881	KINHSTON	10380	ACHILLE	14005	DURANT
6980	CALVIN	9888	HEAVENER	10381	COLBERT	14108	WALTERS
7115	BROKEN ARROW	9942	TULSA	10402	KAW CITY	14305	PAWHUSKA
7209	BERWYN	9946	MARLOW	10548	RINGLING		
7278	THOMAS	9949	NOWATO	10573	VIAN		
7724	WETUMKA	9963	ELDORADO	10689	COMMERCE		

Will pay for VG to VF \$75.00 VF to UNC \$125.00 for above notes

On above notes ship don't write.

WILL PAY \$1500.00 FOR ANY \$50.00 RED SEAL ON STATE OF OKLA.

Will buy most all large notes on the State of Okla. Write.

I am interested in many other states, Kan., West Texas, Ark., Ariz., New Mexico, Utah, Colo., Calif., Mont., Nevada and many more. Will buy complete collections, any state just write. Also wanted series 1929 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTE brown seal \$5.00 San Francisco. Write state condition and price.

SPMC 994

HARRY SCHULTZ

ANA 38362

BOX 75

KREMLIN, OKLAHOMA 73753
A.C. 405-874-2401



A Bank That Changed Its Title

by Howard W. Parshall

Many national banks, during the note issuing period (1863-1935), changed their titles. These title changes were reflected in the National Currency issued by these banks.

One of the most notable bank title changes is illustrated in the two notes accompanying this article.

The original title of this bank, chartered in 1920, was "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank of Cleveland," Ohio. This title had the distinction of being the longest to appear on large size National Currency.

On February 15, 1928 the bank's title was shortened to "Engineers National Bank of Cleveland," Ohio.

A careful examination of the illustrations of these two notes tells us several things.

First, both notes were issued by a bank operating under charter number 11862.

Second, the printed date on both notes is the same: "Oct. 25, 1920."

Third, the signatures of the U.S. Treasury officials are

the same; W.S. Elliott, Register of the Treasury, and John Burke, Treasurer of the U.S.

Fourth, the serial numbers indicate their order of issue. The U.S. Treasury serial number (A173235E), bank serial number (34689), and regional letter (M) on the earlier note indicate it was issued before 1925. The appearance of the bank serial number (14341) twice on the later note indicates it was issued between 1925 and 1929.

Fifth, the striking contrast in the signatures on the two notes is very noticeable.

As I have studied these notes over the year I have wondered what changes took place in the bank's administrative and personnel policies to bring about such a drastic change in its title and signature style. Perhaps a maturing process took place and they found it no longer necessary to be quite so bold in their title or so vain in their signatures.

In any case, notes issued by this bank continue to be a source of pride and speculative conversation by collectors and students of National Currency.

The bank was liquidated on September 12, 1930.



NEW YORK STATE CURRENCY WANTED



NATIONALS ALL SIZES AND TYPES

Alexandria Bay 5284	Freeport 7703	Mineola 9187
Amityville 8873	Freeport 11518	Mineola 13404
Babylon 4906	Glen Head 13126	New York City (Dunbar N.B.) 13237
Babylon 10358	Great Neck 12659	New York City (Long Island, N.B.) 12885
Baldwin 11474	Greenport 334	New York City (Nassau N.B. 658)
Bay Shore 10029	Greenport 3232	Northport 5936
Bellerose 13234	Hampton Bays 12987	Oceanside 12458
Bellmore 11072	Hempstead 4880	Patchogue 6785
Bellport 12473	Hempstead 11375	Patchogue 12788
Bridgehampton 9669	Hicksville 11087	Port Jefferson 5068
Brooklyn (Long Island N.B.) 12885	Huntington 6587	Riverhead 4230
Brooklyn (Nassau N.B.) 658	Inwood 12460	Rockville Center 8872
Cedarhurst 11854	Islip 8794	Rockville Center 11033
Central Islip 9322	Kings Park 12489	Rossvet 11953
Cutchogue 12551	Kings Park 14019	Roslyn 13326
East Hampton 7763	Lake Ronkonkoma 13130	Sayville 5186
East Islip 9322	Lindenhurst 8833	Smithtown Branch 9820
East Northport 12593	Long Beach 11755	Southampton 10185
East Rockaway 12818	Long Beach 13074	Valley Stream 11881
East Setauket 11511	Lynbrook 8923	West Hempstead 13104
East Williston 13124	Lynbrook 11603	Westbury 11730
Farmingdale 8882	Manhasset 11924	Woodmere 12294
Floral Park 12499	Mattituck 13445	
Franklin Square 12997	Merrick 12503	

I also need **Obsolete Currency** and **Scrip** from any of these above towns as well from:

BROOKLYN	LONG ISLAND	PORT JEFFERSON	FREEPORT
ORIENT POINT	SOUTHOLD	JAMAICA	GREENPORT
GLEN COVE	SETAUKET	WILLIAMSBURGH	SOUTH HUNTINGDON

Suffolk County Bank of Sag Harbor

Interested also in Chicago, Illinois #12227—Douglass National Bank.

I will also buy old "Satirical" cartoon currency poking fun at political candidates.

Also needed are any bills of any country, any series with repeater numbers similar to 20202020, 00002020, 2020

DR. ALAN YORK

NUMBER ONE MAIN STREET, EAST HAMPTON, NEW YORK 11937
516-324-1024

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING & PRINTING

COPE PRODUCTION FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

PRINTED DURING SEPTEMBER 1977

SERIES	FROM	TO	QUANTITY
ONE DOLLAR			
1974	A 58 880 001 C	A 69 760 000 C	10,880,000
1974	B 00 000 001 H	B 01 920 000 H	1,920,000
1974	B 01 920 001 H	B 07 040 000 H	5,120,000
1974	B 07 040 001 H	B 40 320 000 H	33,280,000
1974	B 07 040 001 *	B 07 680 000 *	640,000 #
1974	C 99 200 001 C	C 99 840 000 C	640,000
1974	C 00 000 001 D	C 08 960 000 D	8,960,000
1974	D 37 760 001 C	D 40 960 000 C	3,200,000
1974	E 22 400 001 G	E 44 160 000 G	21,760,000
1974	E 05 120 001 *	E 05 760 000 *	640,000 #
1974	F 73 600 001 F	F 99 840 000 F	26,240,000
1974	F 06 400 001 *	F 07 040 000 *	640,000 #
1974	G 62 080 001 E	G 73 600 000 E	11,520,000
1974	H 71 040 001 C	H 81 920 000 C	10,880,000
1974	J 95 360 001 B	J 99 840 000 B	4,480,000
1974	J 00 000 001 C	J 09 600 000 C	9,600,000
1974	J 02 576 001 *	J 03 200 000 *	128,000 #
1974	K 24 320 001 D	K 30 720 000 D	6,400,000
1974	K 01 292 001 *	K 01 920 000 *	256,000 #
1977	F 00 000 001 A	F 00 640 000 A	640,000
1977	F 00 640 001 A	F 16 000 000 A	15,360,000

FIVE DOLLARS

1974	F 32 640 001 D	F 37 120 000 D	4,480,000
1974	G 56 320 001 D	G 63 360 000 D	7,040,000
1974	G 08 972 001 *	G 09 600 000 *	256,000 #
1974	H 46 080 001 B	H 49 280 000 B	3,200,000
1974	L 88 320 001 D	L 92 800 000 D	4,480,000

TEN DOLLARS

1974	E 31 360 001 C	E 46 080 000 C	14,720,000
1974	F 00 640 001 C	F 09 600 000 C	8,960,000
1974	G 11 520 001 E	G 14 720 000 E	3,200,000
1974	G 14 732 001 *	G 15 250 000 *	256,000 #
1974	I 58 240 001 A	I 61 440 000 A	3,200,000
1974	I 02 576 001 *	I 03 200 000 *	128,000 #
1974	I 03 216 001 *	I 03 840 000 *	128,000 #
1974	K 16 000 001 B	K 17 920 000 B	1,920,000

TWENTY DOLLARS

1974	A 96 000 001 A	A 02 560 000 B	6,400,000
1974	D 80 000 001 C	D 83 840 000 C	3,840,000
1974	E 44 160 001 D	E 50 560 000 D	6,400,000
1974	E 09 612 001 *	E 10 240 000 *	256,000 #
1974	K 27 520 001 B	K 29 440 000 B	1,920,000
1974	L 65 920 001 D	L 67 200 000 D	1,280,000

FIFTY DOLLARS

1974	K 11 520 001 A	K 12 800 000 A	1,280,000
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PRINTED DURING OCTOBER 1977

ONE DOLLAR

1974	B 07 696 001 *	B 08 320 000 *	128,000 #
1974	F 07 040 001 *	F 07 680 000 *	640,000 #
1974	G 05 776 001 *	G 06 400 000 *	128,000 #

SERIES FROM TO QUANTITY

ONE DOLLAR

1974	H 81 920 001 C	H 91 520 000 C	9,600,000
1974	I 35 200 001 B	I 40 960 000 B	5,760,000
1974	J 09 600 001 C	J 23 680 000 C	14,080,000
1977	B 00 000 001 A	B 23 040 000 A	23,040,000
1977	D 00 000 001 A	D 06 400 000 A	6,400,000
1977	F 16 000 001 A	F 37 120 000 A	21,120,000
1977	G 00 000 001 A	G 31 360 000 A	31,360,000
1977	K 00 000 001 A	K 10 880 000 A	10,880,000

FIVE DOLLARS

1974	G 09 612 001 *	G 10 240 000 *	256,000 #
1974	H 49 280 001 B	H 51 200 000 B	1,920,000
1974	I 82 560 001 A	I 87 040 000 A	4,480,000
1974	K 68 480 001 B	K 71 680 000 B	3,200,000
1974	K 05 776 001 *	K 06 400 000 *	128,000 #
1977	B 00 000 001 A	B 10 880 000 A	10,880,000
1977	G 00 000 001 A	G 10 240 000 A	10,240,000
1977	H 00 000 001 A	H 03 200 000 A	3,200,000
1977	J 00 000 001 A	J 12 800 000 A	12,800,000
1977	L 00 000 001 A	L 09 600 000 A	9,600,000

TEN DOLLARS

1974	A 78 720 001 C	A 81 920 000 C	3,200,000
1974	A 07 056 001 *	A 07 680 000 *	128,000 #
1974	J 85 760 001 A	J 94 720 000 A	8,960,000
1974	K 17 920 001 B	K 21 120 000 B	3,200,000
1977	A 00 000 001 A	A 05 120 000 A	5,120,000
1977	B 00 000 001 A	B 07 680 000 A	7,680,000
1977	E 00 000 001 A	E 07 680 000 A	7,680,000
1977	H 00 000 001 A	H 04 480 000 A	4,480,000
1977	L 00 000 001 A	L 08 960 000 A	8,960,000

TWENTY DOLLARS

1974	B 97 280 001 F	B 99 840 000 F	2,560,000
1974	B 00 000 001 G	B 08 960 000 G	8,960,000
1974	D 83 840 001 C	D 86 400 000 C	2,560,000
1974	E 50 560 001 D	E 56 320 000 D	5,760,000
1974	J 46 080 001 B	J 55 680 000 B	9,600,000
1974	L 67 200 001 D	L 70 400 000 D	3,200,000

FIFTY DOLLARS

1974	D 25 600 001 A	D 28 800 000 A	3,200,000
1974	D 00 704 001 *	D 00 768 000 *	64,000 #
1974	E 17 920 001 A	E 20 480 000 A	2,560,000
1974	H 03 840 001 A	H 04 480 000 A	640,000
1974	K 12 800 001 A	K 13 440 000 A	640,000

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

1974	A 10 880 001 A	A 13 440 000 A	2,560,000
1974	D 12 160 001 A	D 13 440 000 A	1,280,000
1974	E 19 840 001 A	E 21 120 000 A	1,280,000
1974	E 00 512 001 *	E 00 576 000 *	64,000 #
1974	H 10 880 001 A	H 12 160 000 A	1,280,000
1974	J 09 600 001 A	J 10 880 000 A	1,280,000
1974	K 16 640 001 A	K 17 920 000 A	1,280,000
1974	L 41 600 001 A	L 42 240 000 A	640,000

PRINTED DURING NOVEMBER 1977

SERIES	FROM	TO	QUANTITY
ONE DOLLAR			
1974	A 01 936 001 *	A 02 560 000 *	128,000 #
1974	B 08 328 001 *	B 08 960 000 *	384,000 #
1974	G 06 404 001 *	G 07 040 000 *	512,000 #
1974	I 40 960 001 B	I 44 160 000 B	3,200,000
1977	A 00 000 001 A	A 19 840 000 A	19,840,000
1977	B 23 040 001 A	B 50 560 000 A	27,520,000
1977	B 50 560 001 A	B 78 080 000 A	27,520,000
1977	C 00 000 001 A	C 11 520 000 A	11,520,000
1977	E 00 000 001 A	E 19 200 000 A	19,200,000
1977	F 37 120 001 A	F 48 640 000 A	11,520,000
1977	G 31 360 001 A	G 33 280 000 A	1,920,000
1977	G 33 280 001 A	G 48 640 000 A	15,360,000
1977	I 00 000 001 A	I 10 880 000 A	10,880,000
1977	I 00 000 001 *	I 00 640 000 *	640,000 #
1977	J 00 000 001 A	J 07 680 000 A	7,680,000
1977	K 10 880 001 A	K 23 040 000 A	12,160,000
1977	L 00 000 001 A	L 23 040 000 A	23,040,000

FIVE DOLLARS

1974	D 08 320 001 C	D 11 520 000 C	3,200,000
1977	B 10 880 001 A	B 14 080 000 A	3,200,000
1977	D 00 000 001 A	D 07 040 000 A	7,040,000
1977	F 00 000 001 A	F 08 320 000 A	8,320,000

TEN DOLLARS

1974	G 15 372 001 *	G 16 000 000 *	256,000 #
1974	I 61 440 001 A	I 63 360 000 A	1,920,000
1974	I 03 856 001 *	I 04 480 000 *	128,000 #
1977	C 00 000 001 A	C 04 480 000 A	4,480,000
1977	G 00 000 001 A	G 17 920 000 A	17,920,000
1977	G 00 016 001 *	G 00 640 000 *	128,000 #
1977	G 00 656 001 *	G 01 280 000 *	128,000 #
1977	I 00 000 001 A	I 01 280 000 A	1,280,000

TWENTY DOLLARS

1974	B 08 960 001 G	B 25 600 000 G	16,640,000
1974	B 14 732 001 *	B 15 360 000 *	256,000 #
1974	B 15 360 001 *	B 16 000 000 *	640,000 #
1974	D 86 400 001 C	D 92 160 000 C	5,760,000
1974	E 56 320 001 D	E 66 560 000 D	10,240,000
1974	E 10 256 001 *	E 10 880 000 *	128,000 #
1974	I 64 640 001 A	I 67 840 000 A	3,200,000
1974	K 29 440 001 B	K 39 680 000 B	10,240,000
1974	L 70 400 001 D	L 80 640 000 D	10,240,000
1974	L 12 816 001 *	L 13 440 000 *	128,000 #
1974	L 13 452 001 *	L 14 080 000 *	256,000 #

FIFTY DOLLARS

1974	C 12 880 001 A	C 14 080 000 A	1,280,000
1974	G 42 880 001 A	G 47 360 000 A	4,480,000
1974	G 02 240 001 *	G 02 304 000 *	64,000 #
1974	G 02 304 001 *	G 02 432 000 *	128,000 #
1974	G 02 432 001 *	G 02 560 000 *	128,000 #
1974	J 05 760 001 A	J 06 400 000 A	640,000

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

1974	C 11 520 001 A	C 12 800 000 A	1,280,000 (printed 10/76)
1974	C 12 800 001 A	C 14 080 000 A	1,280,000
1974	E 21 120 001 A	E 21 760 000 A	640,000
1974	L 42 240 001 A	L 44 800 000 A	2,560,000

/1 A star note is used for the 100,000,000th note in a series since the numbering machines provide for only eight digits.

Indicates Printing Other Than COPE

OBSOLETE CURRENCY

ARK.	1\$ Fort Smith City, 1862	\$150.00
	2\$ Fort Smith City, 1862	\$150.00
CALIF.	1\$ Gold Note, store: 9th & J, Sacramento, 1883, VG.	\$695.00
CONN.	2\$ Manufact. Exchange Bank, Bristol, 1814, FINE	\$15.00
	3\$ Manufact. Exchange Bank, Bristol, 1814, VG.	\$17.50
	5\$ Manufact. Exchange Bank, Bristol, 1814, AU.	\$15.00
D.C.	2\$ Bank of America, Georgetown, 1852, AU	\$7.50
	1\$ Potomac River Bank, 1854, UNC	\$25.00
	2\$ Potomac River Bank, 1854, UNC	\$35.00
	3\$ Potomac River Bank, 1854, FINE	\$25.00
	5\$ Merchants Bank, D.C., 1852, UNC	\$12.50
GEO.	2\$ Planters' Bank, State of Ga., Savannah, 1863, VF	\$15.00
	50\$ Bank of Augusta (Eagle Center), 18---, UNC.	\$15.00
	100\$ Bank of Augusta (Maiden Center), 18---, UNC.	\$15.00
ILL.	10\$ Buckman & Andrews Store, Quincy, 1870-80, GOOD	\$60.00
	1\$ Canada, Bank Clifton, Ottawa, Ill., 1859, UNC.	\$30.00
	3\$ Canada, Bank of Clifton, Ottawa, Ill., 1859, UNC.	40.00
	5\$ Canada, Bank Clifton, Ottawa, Ill., 1859, UNC.	\$35.00
	1\$ First Nat'l. Bank Comm. Coll., Sterling, 1870-80, FINE	\$50.00
IOWA	2\$ Commercial Bank, Indiana, Keokuk, 1858, AU.	14.00
	5\$ Commercial Bank, Indiana, Keokuk, 1858, AU.	\$14.00
KANS.	5\$ Union Military Scrip, Topeka, 1867, AU	\$50.00
	10\$ Union Military Scrip, Topeka, 1867, AU	\$50.00
KENT'Y.	1\$ Farming & Comm. Bank, Carlisle, 1819, VG.	\$15.00
LOUIS'A.	1\$ Leeds & Co., Scrip, New Orleans, VG	\$75.00
	1\$ J.J. Mistrot & Co., New Iberia, Good	\$25.00
	1\$ Parish Carroll Military Assessment, 1862, VG.	\$60.00
	5\$ Corp. Plaquemine, Confed. Notes, 1862, VG.	\$45.00
MAINE	1\$ Frankfort Bank, Frankfort, 1835, VG.	\$15.00
MARY	10\$ Elkton Bank, Elkton, 1826, VG.	\$25.00
	3\$ Mechanics Bank, Baltimore, 1862, Good	\$14.00
	3\$ Susquehanna Bank, Port Deposit, 1837, VG.	\$25.00
	100\$ Susquehanna R.R. Co., Baltimore, 1839, FINE	\$25.00
MASS.	10\$ Attleborough Bank, Attle., 1864, VG	\$15.00
	50\$ Cochituate Bank, Boston, 1853, UNC	\$25.00
	3¢ Merchant's Row Scrip, Boston, ---, UNC	\$15.00
	10¢ Chas. Poirier Scrip, Boston, 1862, UNC.	\$10.00
MISS.	50¢ County Jefferson, Fayette, 1862, EF.	\$25.00
	25¢ Madisonville & Pearl River, Madisonville, 1838, GOOD	\$95.00
	12½¢ Miss. Shipping Co., Natchez, 1825, FINE	\$150.00
MICH.	5\$ Calhoun County Bank, Marshall, 1837, VG	\$25.00
	3\$ Collins Iron Works, Marquette, 1873, VG	\$125.00
	10¢ Cooper, Thompson Bankers, Jackson, 1862, EF.	\$30.00
	1\$ Farmers Bank Genesee, Flint Rapids, 1838, UNC.	\$15.00
	2\$ Merchants Bank, Brooklyn, 18---, FINE	\$25.00
	3\$ Merchants Bank, Jackson County, 1843, FINE	\$35.00
	1.25\$ Bank Pontiac, Pontiac, 1852, EF	\$125.00
	1.50\$ Bank Pontiac, Pontiac, 1854, EF	\$125.00

a Selections available from 3000 note inventory, priced at \$2.50 and higher.
 o Some notes one only and subject to prior sale.
 o Approvals on request. Please state categories of interest, noting conditions desired.
 o Enclose adequate postage and insurance.
 o Price lists—enclose 13¢ SASE: Southern States, Other States, Fractional U.S., Confederate U.S.

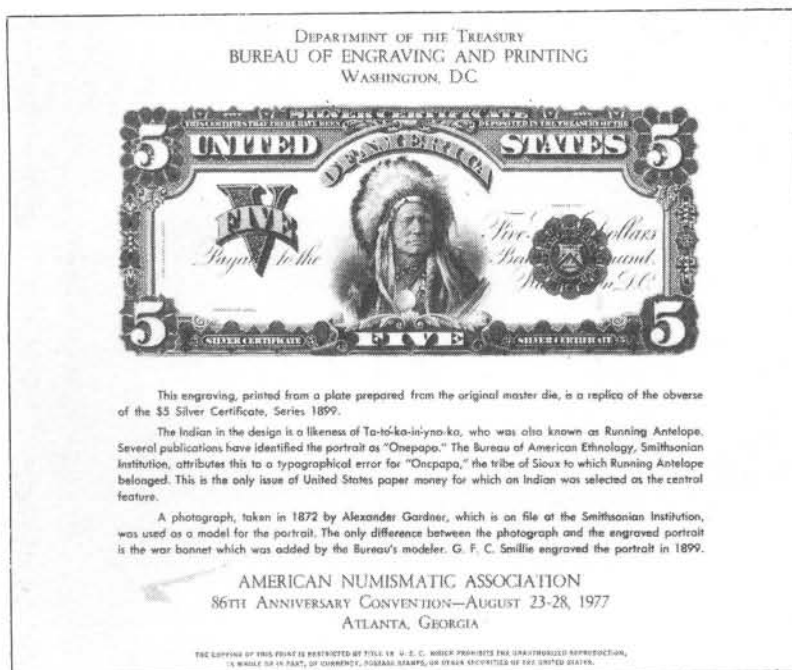
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RUNNING ANTELOPE SOUVENIR SHEET HAS TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR

by Forrest Daniel

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing's souvenir card for the American Numismatic Association's 1977 convention in Atlanta was printed with a typographical error. The name Ta-to'-ka-in'-yan-ka (Running Antelope) appears with transposed letters in the fifth syllable; instead of "yan" the card has "yna."

A letter was written to the Bureau citing the error. The reply from Mr. H.T. Krisak, superintendent, management services division, stated the BEP had contacted the Smithsonian Institution again to ascertain the correct spelling of the name. The Smithsonian replied that several variations of the fifth and sixth syllables had been used over the years, including "yanka," "yan-ka," and "eah-ka."

Photocopies supplied by Krisak show the "yna" spelling was on the information tab glued to the back of Alexander Gardner's photograph of Running Antelope which the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had received from the Smithsonian. Those tabs, containing the Bureau of American Ethnology negative number and information on the subject of the photograph, are typewritten or carbon copies. The odd chance that the typographical error occurred on the photograph sent to the Bureau is most regrettable.

Variant spellings of American Indian names is very common. They are often phonetic spellings as the writer

conceived them, not from understanding, but from sound; and each writer transcribed them just a little differently.

To show just what the researcher finds when he goes to original orthography of Indian names, here are some of the other spellings to be found of Running Antelope's Sioux name—along with their sources. *Ta-to-ki-un-ki*, the label on a Smithsonian negative containing the 11 pictographs drawn by Running Antelope as his autobiography. *Tar-tor-ki-anki*, on the invitation to Running Antelope to visit Washington, D.C., signed by B.C. Cowen, assistant secretary, Dept. of Interior. *Ta-to-ka-in-yan-ke*, testimonial letter from J.C. O'Connor, U.S. Indian Agent. *Tah-to-Klan-Ka*, certificate of appointment as "Head Chief of the Uncpapa Band of Sioux," signed by H.R. Clum, acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs. *Ta toak ianka*, envelope addressed to Running Antelope at Grand River Agency. *Tatoka inyanka*, testimonial letter from Bishop Marty, missionary.

Since the letter "n" is not followed by a vowel in any of the contemporary spellings, it is reasonable to believe the spelling on the card is wrong and that the card will perpetuate a typographical error originating at the Smithsonian Institution.

By the time the spelling was called to the attention of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing all of the cards had been printed and no change was made.

WHAT MORE CAN WE SAY?



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CPS/HCS

19 July 1977

H Melnick
265 Sunrise
County Federal Building
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LI NY 11570

Dear Mr Melnick

Thank you for your letter of 14th July and the enclosed cheque for the note we included in your recent Maryland Historical Sale.

We are delighted with the results of this and we shall most certainly send you more material for future auctions.

Again thank you for your kind assistance in this matter.

Yours,

C P Stocker
Manager Banknote Department

SWITZERLAND - GALERIE SPINK, SCHIFFLANDE 12, HECHTPLATZ, 8001 ZURICH. TELEPHONE: ZURICH 32 54 22. CABLES: SPINK ZURICH.
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George W. Ball, Chairman of the Board

janos hunyadi

the turks-breaker

by Dr. Michael Kupa

(Editor's Note: The following article is one of a series by a Budapest paper money historian on national heroes of Hungary depicted on that nation's paper currency. English is a second language for Dr. Kupa and to preserve some of the flavor of his writing, editing was done only to insure clarity for the majority of readers.

In 1514 Archbishop Bakocz declared a crusade against the Turks. Peasant masses thronged to the camp near Pest under the leadership of a brave captain of a border fortress, Gyorgy Dozsa, who had been appointed by the Archbishop.

The landlords violently prevented their serfs from taking up arms and began to punish the families of those who had joined the crusade. At the same time, Dozsa's lieutenants traveled around the country to organize the serfs and attach them to the main force.

The peasant troops fought with varying successes, but the Hungarian Royal Army put them under siege at Temesvar fortress and in a bloody battle defeated the peasant army.

Dozsa's captors placed him on a red-hot iron throne and crowned him with a red-hot iron crown, burning him alive. Thereafter, he was remembered by the people as "the peasant king."



Dozsa's bust appears on the notes of the Hungarian National Bank of 20 Florins, dated as follows: 27 February 1947 (Pick-148); 24 October 1949 (P-151); 23 May 1957 (P-155); 24 August 1960 (P-158); 12 October 1962 (P-161); 3 September 1965 (P-163) and 30 June 1969 (P-167). The design was engraved by Zoltan Nagy and the notes were printed by the Hungarian Note Printing Office in Budapest.

inverted obverse

Doug Murray



As the recent ANA auction contained several of the rare large size inverted obverse notes, I thought that this note would be of interest at this time.

The note is a currently believed unique inverted obverse star note, Series of 1899, \$1.00 Silver Certificate with Elliott-Burke sigs.

Only four other large size inverted obverse star notes are known: Two \$1.00 Silver Certificates (Napier-McClung) and a \$2.00 Legal Tender (Teehee-Burke)

Although many refer to this type of error as an inverted reverse, it is more correctly an inverted obverse, as the reverses are printed first, and obverses second.

COUNTERFEIT CAPERS

Interesting gleanings
from
early publications

by Bruce Smith

DETECTOR OF COUNTERFEITS IN TROUBLE. William Dickerman, publisher of "Dickerman's Counterfeit Detector," of New York, was arrested at Louisville, Ky., August 27, by secret service agents. Dickerman had a permit from the Treasury Department at Washington to carry certain specimens of counterfeit money, to be used in his business of instructing bank clerks and others in the art of detecting counterfeits. This permit says that the holder shall be allowed to have in his possession \$498 in counterfeit money, designating the bills by denominational number, and that he shall not take from nor add to the collection. When arrested it was found that Dickerman was short \$52, and that he had added three bills to his collection. He was placed under arrest by Detective Summers, and his collection of counterfeits and permit were confiscated. The matter came up before the United States Commissioner, who approved the course of the secret service agents. Dickerman was not placed in jail, but was allowed to go after his surrender of the money and permit.—*Rhodes Journal of Banking*—1895.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY IN OMAHA, NEB.—An Omaha press dispatch of April 12th says: Bad bills have been in circulation for some time, and it has been discovered that new counterfeit silver dollars and half-dollars are in circulation, all of 1887 date. The Federal authorities believe that during the last three weeks a dozen or more of the cleverest counterfeiters in the United States have come to Omaha and vicinity because the office of the Federal Secret Service has been abandoned. *Banker's Magazine*—May 1895

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A Savannah banker says that the banks get more counterfeit money than people imagine. When asked what becomes of this money he said: "Well, we keep it usually. A law was recently passed by Congress making it a crime for a person to have in his possession spurious money, but none of us have been arrested yet. A circular of some length has just been issued which fully explains the object of the law. There is a provision in the law which allows the banks to keep as much as \$500 in spurious money, as a means of identification of counterfeits, provided a certificate of authority has been issued from the Treasury Department. The secret service bureau is sending out agents through the country inspecting the banks and collecting all the spurious money in their possession. The Savannah banks have not yet been relieved of their surplus of counterfeits, but they probably will be before long." *Banker's Magazine*—May, 1892

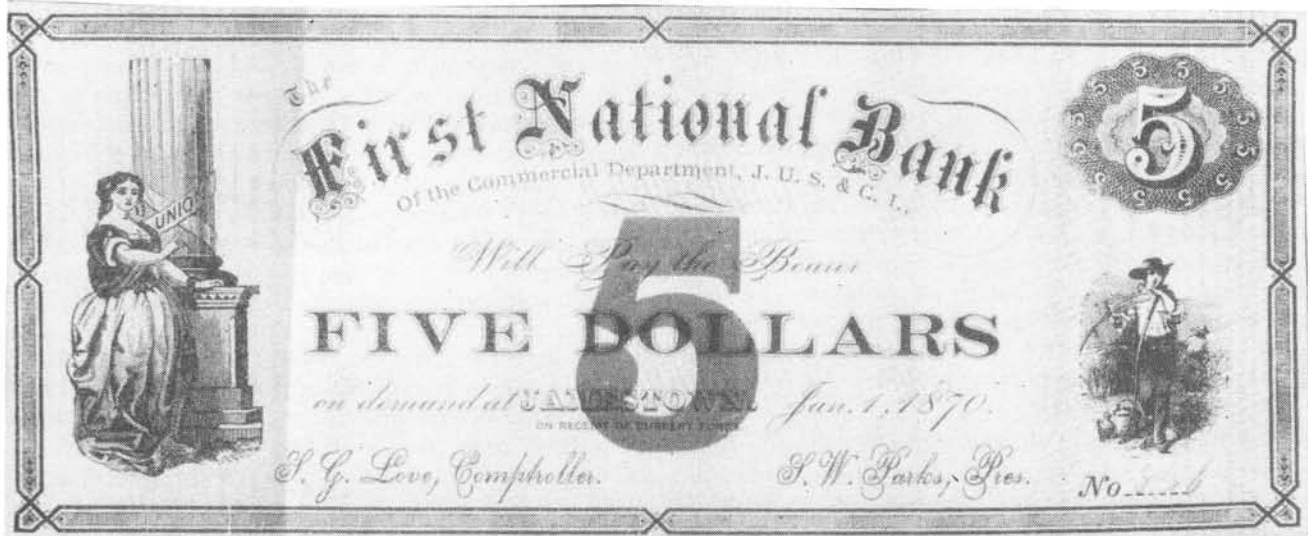
NEW DEVICES OF COUNTERFEITERS. The Chicago Times, in an article on recent methods of counterfeiting, says: New devices of counterfeiters have been keeping the Treasury officials on tenterhooks of late. The business of altering the denominations of Uncle Sam's notes and certificates has been having a great boom, and ingenious criminals are finding a novel use for old Confederate shin-plasters in connection with this peculiar branch of industry. They cut out the numbers from these worthless securities and insert them in place of the original ones, helping out the effect by means of colored pencils and inks. Thus they change \$1 and \$2 bills into fives, tens, and twenties. It is a fact that Confederate notes to-day are not wholly without value. They command a market price of 2 cents apiece, being chiefly in demand for fraudulent purposes. Great numbers of them are passed every year upon ignorant foreigners in this country, especially in New York and Chicago.

There has been an extraordinary activity in the counterfeiting industry during the last year. The number of arrests for such offences has been greater than in any previous twelve months in the history of the secret service. Enormous quantities of false notes and coins have been thrown into circulation. A number of imitations of the Government's fiber paper have made their appearance. One of these is a \$20 note consisting of two pieces of paper pasted together, with scattered filaments of silk between. In last March a dangerous counterfeit of the \$2 Treasury notes of 1891 turned up, printed on paper containing silk threads. In June of this year a conspiracy was discovered in Hamburg and Leipsic, Germany, for the counterfeiting of United States silver certificates and Bank of England notes on a large scale. Half a million dollars' worth of the imitations were captured, together with the criminals.

Meanwhile photographic counterfeits are multiplying rapidly, much to the discomposure of the Treasury. Specimens executed on the banks at Fort Worth, Tex., Derry, N.H., and South Bend, Ind., have excited special attention. By photolithography it is easy to imitate the most skillfully engraved designs. This and other photographic processes are being brought steadily to greater perfection, and the danger from attacks by such means upon the currency is grave and increasing. Notes thus produced are easily turned out in indefinite quantities. Though they could not deceive an expert, their general appearance is good and calculated to satisfy the passing scrutiny of the average person who handles money. By a new process, called "photofiligrane," a sheet of paper is rolled through a press, together with a gelatine relief of any design, and an accurate reproduction is transferred to the paper. The inventor, for the sake of experiment, passed a sheet of paper with a bank of England note through the machine and got a perfect facsimile of the water mark on which the great British financial institution depends mainly for protection against counterfeiters. The elated patentee was so improvident as to communicate this discovery to the authorities, and, being called upon the next day by several officers, he was informed that he had committed a criminal offense. His costly rolling press narrowly escaped confiscation.—*Banker's Magazine*—Feb. 1895.

COLLEGE CURRENCY

by Robert H. Lloyd



The Jamestown Union School & Collegiate Institute (N.Y.)

A feature of the educational scene of the last century was the array of business colleges or institutes that spread across northeastern United States. This was due to the fact that most of the existing institutions of higher learning were concentrating on training people for the professions, while the high schools were merely fitting their graduates for these formal four-year colleges.

The business institute with its one- and two-year courses filled a real need to train clerks and stenographers for the rapidly growing commercial enterprises of the nation. One of the interesting aspects of this training was the use of imitation bank notes in the class room to help students learn banking practices, bookkeeping, etc. Modern courses do not include much instruction in making up a deposit or handling and counting large sums of currency; although

there is some practice in writing dummy checks and filling out check stubs.

(It is the writer's experience that the schools could well use some of this lost instruction. Young clerks, tellers, etc., have been observed counting their monies several times over because of their failure to stack coins in small units, and notes by denomination. They fail to run totals of notes quickly because they start with low denominations instead of the highest. Many persons lack the skill to tightly roll coins and make secure bands on the currency stacks.

In the business classes of old, one of the early tasks was the preparation of the bank deposit. Before bands were used it was customary to pin bank notes of like denominations together. Later paper clips were used. Many pin-holes are found in old notes. They were also sewed together to prevent notes in transit being slipped out of the pack.)

Many college currency notes were printed on one side only so as to force the students to learn to count the bills "face up." Tellers prefer them that way, and for many years it was an unwritten rule. There are two good reasons for this. First to count either side willy-nilly would mean that many counterfeits would go undetected, as the backs of the notes offer less clues to false printing than do the faces; then there is the possibility (remote today) of a "double denomination" note.

The double denomination note first came about from the issue of large size National Bank Notes (1863 to 1927) in sheets of four, whereby most banks of issue had plates with three \$10 notes and one \$20 note. There were also other combinations. The reversal of sheets going to press after the backs were already inked would mean that the \$10 face would carry a \$20 reverse, while the \$20 at the foot of the sheet would appear with a \$10 back. In a disputed deposit the face of the note would govern, since it contains the entire legend and redemption clauses. Today the only double denomination bills are those very rare "errors" that have escaped (?) detection at the Bureau, or those deliberately contrived by "splitting" the paper and pasting the separate sides on other notes also split. Today, young tellers often count notes either way, face or back up. Veteran tellers will stop their count and turn a bill face up before continuing.

The Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute issued the FIVE DOLLAR note illustrated here some time after January 1, 1870. This specimen and a few others seen are uniface. It is printed on a good grade of bond paper, much better than notes of similar colleges. A large green "5" is overprinted in the center. The promise to pay is qualified in small print "on receipt of current funds."

The city directory for Jamestown, New York, 1875, lists a Jamestown Business College on East Third Street between Main and Pine Streets. There was also listed a Jamestown Union School & Collegiate Institute on East Second Street between Institute & Foote Avenues, the current location of the high school. The city director also lists S.G. Love (Comptroller on the note) as Superintendent of Schools, and S.W. Parks, President of the Board of Education.

The Jamestown Business College is listed in later directories. Catalogs show this college incorporated in 1889, and still in operation in 1976. It is believed that the Collegiate Institute issuing the note was phased out of the public school in favor of the private college. At least two disastrous fires have destroyed most of the old records. We may never know the extent of the issue or its duration. The counter "5" at upper right was in use by other printers as late as 1930. In the files of the Fenton Historical Society are catalogs of the present college dating since 1901.

We are indebted to the Archivist of the Fenton Historical Society, Jamestown, N.Y. for information on the old school.

Famous Engraver

John Geike Wellstood, the oldest bank note engraver in this country, died at his home in Greenwich, Conn., recently, at the age of eighty years. Mr. Wellstood was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Jan. 18, 1813. His father, James Wellstood, was a shawl manufacturer at Paisley. The young man came to New York in 1833, and was apprenticed to the trade of bank note engraving with the firm of Rawdon, Wright & Co. of this city. He remained with that firm until 1847, when he engaged in business for himself in the firm of Wellstood, Benson & Hanks at 48 Merchants' Exchange. The firm's name was afterward changed to Wellstood, Hanks, Hay & Whiting, and it stood the leader in the business until 1858, when it was merged in the incorporation of the American Bank Note Company. Mr. Wellstood was Superintendent of the Lettering Department of that concern. In 1871 he left New York and founded the Columbia Bank Note Company of Washington, D.C. While he was president of that company he designed and engraved a great part of most of the United States greenback notes, especially those of the issue of 1872. The feature of the engraving upon these notes is the elaborate detail of the lathe work and the delicacy of the lines in the intricate pattern. This issue has never been counterfeited, and it was said by a son of Mr. Wellstood that it stood unique in this respect. The letters and "counters," or figures, on these notes are the work of Mr. Wellstood's own hand. No two of them are alike, although at a casual glance the 5's and V's on the diagonally opposite corners of the note appear to be of the same pattern. When the printing of the notes passed into the hands of the Government in 1879, Mr. Wellstood returned to the American Bank Note Company, and remained in its employment continuously until his death. He was in active business for sixty-five years. He was a man of great energy, and was never so contented as when busy upon a difficult piece of work. He always used the flat graver, disdaining the three-cornered tool favored by less skillful hands. He was altogether the quickest workman in his trade, and, even as an old man, could do better work and faster than any of the younger men in the business. Whenever the American Bank Note Company had an important piece of work for whose delivery only a short time was allowed it always sent it to Mr. Wellstood. Mr. Wellstood was frequently called as an expert in cases of alleged counterfeiting, where the bogus work was of the highest class known to the criminal profession. About 1872 he was called by the Government to testify as to the genuineness of a five-hundred-dollar note which all the experts in the Treasury Department agreed was a counterfeit. He examined the note with his glass for a whole day, and then decided that it was not a counterfeit, but a "spurious issue"; that is, a note printed from the genuine plate, but by inexperienced, and hence unlawful, hands. *Banker's Magazine—March 1893.*

Passing The Buck

DOUG WATSON



Now that the holidays have come and gone its time to get down to something more serious — like collecting, researching, writing about and enjoying this great hobby of ours.

Every member must enjoy the collecting and historical aspects that paper money has to offer otherwise he wouldn't have joined the Society. Fewer members have the time, or the desire, to involve themselves in the research necessary for an article in *Paper Money*. And still fewer members have the inclination to sit down and compose an article for the journal.

Perhaps there are those that feel they lack the talent to produce an acceptable manuscript. Don't be concerned. If every manuscript that was ever submitted for publication, be it *Paper Money* or *Readers Digest*, was letter perfect, the need for editors would cease to exist. The point being made is, I don't really care if you've misspelled "cat" or have a semi-colon in the wrong place. What I do care about is having you share your knowledge with fellow Society members. One thing of major importance when writing an article is to make sure that all information is factual and accurate.

Commencing with the March-April issue of *Paper Money* I would like to introduce more items from the international scene. In the past, the world paper money facet of the hobby has been covered but only on a sporadic basis. Members comments on this subject are solicited.

Of concern to me, and I am sure other officers of the Society are having the same experience, is that of mis-directed correspondence. For example. Inquiries pertaining to your membership, address changes and general information regarding the Society, should be sent to our secretary, Harry Wigington; requests to borrow books can be made to Wendell Wolka; questions and submissions of advertising and editorial nature must be directed to Doug Watson; and books and back issues of the journal can be purchased from Harold Hauser. All matters not handled by these individuals can be addressed to our president, Robert Medlar. Addresses for these individuals can be found on page 4 of this issue.

The Best of Everything during the New Year.

GOLDEN PAPER

A bid of \$545.00, on an estimate of \$600.00 captured Lot No. 1048 in Donlon's Mail Bid Sale No. 11. The lot was a \$5 California Gold Bank Note, San Francisco 1870.



UNKNOWN FRACTIONAL DISCOVERED

by Martin Delger

A Second Issue United States Fractional Currency trial piece, previously believed to be unknown, was discovered and purchased at the First National Paper Money Convention in Memphis, Tennessee.

The convention general chairman, Mike Crabb, had noticed the piece in a dealer's case.

The trial piece, a vertical pair, has folds and pin holes. There is also legible writing on the margins with "Feb. 19" on one margin and "D-No. 9, Feb. 16, 1863" on the other. The Second Issue U.S. Fractional Currency notes were issued from October 10, 1863 to February 23, 1867.

The note's rarity was verified by Len Glazer, a U.S. Fractional Currency specialist dealer from New York and Martin Gengerke a U.S. Fractional collector and researcher. They said the upper note was very rare, two or three known, and the bottom note, with the "25" surcharge printed on the faces normally placed on back, was unknown.

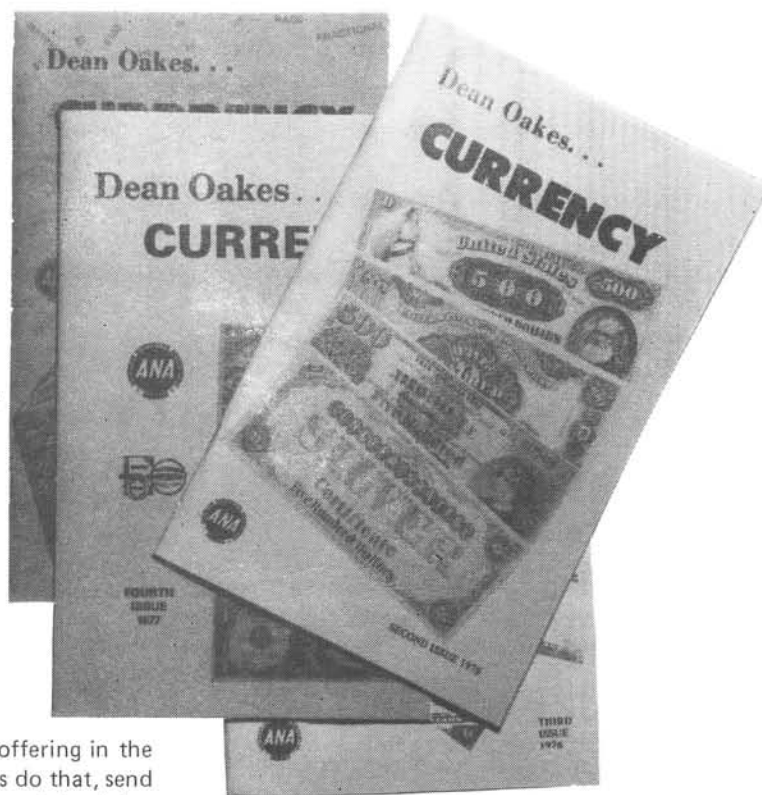
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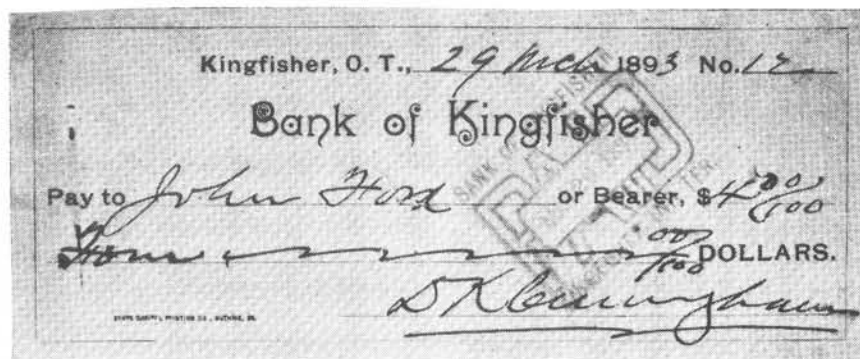


We would like to place our 1978 currency offering in the hands of all collectors who wish it. To help us do that, send 50¢ in stamps or coin and you will receive our 5th edition catalog via 1st class mail, or receive your '78 catalog FREE. Just answer this question: What note would you pay \$50,000 for? Mail in your answers and we will send our catalog free of charge.

Due out February 1978

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Sooner Checks

These two checks might be called "transitional issues" and as such are of historical interest. Note that while the checks are printed "O.T." and "Ok.T." for Oklahoma Territory, the "PAID" stamps show "Ind.Ter." for Indian Territory.

Oklahoma went through many adjustments due to changes in the treaties between the various Indian tribes and the federal government. With the exception of a narrow strip of land north of Texas, the territory comprising the present state of Oklahoma was set apart by Congress in 1834 under the name of Indian Territory for the possession of the five southern tribes (Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws and Chickasaws) and the Quapaw Agency. Various changes followed, the most noteworthy occurring in 1889 when land was bought from the Creeks and Seminoles. This land was to be opened up for homestead settlement by whites at noon, April 22, 1889. Twenty thousand settlers gathered along the starting line and at a signal began a spectacular race for home sites. When many contestants arrived at their destination, they were dismayed and angered to find someone already there. In the resulting arguments these early arrivals came to be referred to as "Sooners" since they had obviously staked their claims sooner than they legally should have.

In 1890, some of the land was organized as the Territory of Oklahoma. In 1907, Oklahoma was formally admitted as a state. Thus the word "Sooner" took on a new meaning in our language, and today most Oklahomans enjoy their traditional nickname of "Sooners."

by BRENT H. HUGHES

Star notes, or replacement notes as they are officially known, may be nearing the end of their life. Star note usage began in the summer of 1910 during the Vernon-McClung tenure. First used in the \$1 Silver Certificate Series of 1899, they were later used in the \$2 and \$5 Silver Certificates, the \$5 and \$10 United States Notes, and quite likely the \$10 and \$20 Gold Certificates, before Vernon left office in March, 1911. Later, star notes were also used in the large size Federal Reserve Note and Federal Reserve Bank Note issues.

Star notes were also used throughout most types and denominations of the small size notes starting from Series 1928, through today's Series 1974 and 1976 notes.

Some large size star notes are presently thought to be unique, for example, the \$5 Silver Certificate of Series 1899 with Speelman-White signatures.

Star notes are identified by the presence of a five-pointed star either prefixing or suffixing the serial number. They are inserted into packs of regular notes by inspectors when misprints are found. For each unsatisfactory note removed, a star note is inserted.

Star notes have their own serial numbers, so therefore, will not be in numerical sequence with the rest of the pack of regular notes. Their purpose is to insure that each pack of 100 notes will start with a serial ending in 01 and finish with a serial ending in 00, unless of course, these notes were misprinted and had to be replaced with star notes.

With the Bureau of Engraving and Printing going to more and more automated equipment such as the COPE

(Currency Overprinting and Processing Equipment), this final inspection is becoming much more random, not just a statistical sampling. Most notes currently produced are serialized, banded in 100s, packaged into bricks of 4,000 and rarely looked at. The many notes with inverted serials recently found bear this out. All would have normally been replaced with star notes had they been located by inspectors a few years ago.

To show the decreased use of star notes, let us look at a few statistics. These statistics relate to the \$1 denomination, which is the most collected. Star note printings peaked with the \$1 Silver Certificate Series 1957; Priest-Anderson signatures. A total of 2,912,600,000 notes were printed, of which 303,000,000 were star notes. This represents a star production of approximately 10.4%, or in other words, 105 star notes were printed for each 1,000 regular notes. This was in anticipation of high spoilage with the new dry sheet rotary printing process, which started with the Series 1957 notes. This high spoilage apparently turned out to be an over-estimate as whole packs of stars were later released to circulation.

The new \$1 Federal Reserve Notes of Series 1963, Granahan-Dillon signatures; had a total production of 1,856,000,000 of which 137,760,000 were stars. Star note production calculates to a reduced 7.4%.

Going to the \$1 FRN Series 1969, Elston-Kennedy signatures; we find a total run of 1,994,016,000 notes,

(continued on page 44)



Star Note presently believed to be unique is this Series 1899 \$5 Silver Certificate with Speelman-White signatures.

by Douglas D. Murray

The End of a Star Performance?

Interest Bearing Notes

ROBERT
MEDLAR

By now all members have received the dues notice which was included in the last two issues of Paper Money. Good Secretaries and Treasurers are hard to find, so *please* help keep our by returning your dues checks promptly. Include your membership number so they won't lost time looking up 2300+ members. You will not receive any additional notices, so send your check and the completed notice in PRONTO!

Overseas members who have not received your Paper Money—please don't write us! Your copies were tied up because of a dock strike. Surface mail just wasn't being shipped. We are sorry! P.S.—Strike is over.

I have recently appointed William (Bill) Koster to chair a committee to explore and establish guidelines for eventual grading standards for currency. If you have ideas, or think you can help, please contact Bill at 8005 South Clippinger Dr., Cincinnati, Ohio 45243. I know he will welcome your thoughts and input.

Advertisers, and those sending timely items to our editor, please note! Do not wait until deadline date to get your work to Doug. Mailing your material on the deadline date creates problems he can't solve, and Doug, being an obliging fellow, extends the deadline and then another issue is late. So, in the future, we must adhere to our Ad deadline dates. If you will help in this regard, we will try to get the issues out on a more timely basis. Fair nuff?

How can we improve your Society and/or your Paper Money magazine? This is a question of constant concern to your board officers who sincerely want to improve the Society's use and value to you. Drop me a letter indicating your likes, dislikes, needs, etc. You will help guide us in our future direction and deliberations. We are not insensitive to new ideas, only to those thoughts and ideas we don't receive.

PENNELL RESIGNS

Due to unforeseen circumstances, Roy Pennell has found it necessary to resign from his job as publisher for the Society of Paper Money Collectors.

Over the past 13 years Roy has been a dedicated worker; included among his many contributions were: controlling our publication, Paper Money; shipping back issues of Paper Money; and storing and shipping all our books.

Society president, Robert Medlar, has appointed Harold Hauser, P.O. Box 150, Glen Ridge, NJ 07028.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS

Each year five Board member's terms expire. Our By-laws now require us to vote on new Board members by mail ballot, so each member will have an opportunity to register his desires. To do this we must have your nominations. You may submit a written petition signed by ten members. This petition must be in the hands of Secretary Harry Wigington before April 1st, and must include a written acceptance by your nominee.

Should you not want to do this, contact the Nominating Committee Chairman, Mike Crabb, and give him the name of a member you feel will serve your Society with zeal and dedication. I can't tell you he will accede to your wishes, but I know his committee will consider and appreciate your suggestions.

Remember, you shouldn't criticize your club policies unless you take the time to voice your opinions.



Kurosh-e Kabir up Mirdamad
Kutche Nasaf No. 9
Rehran, Iran
29 August 1977

Dear Editor:

In the article "Iran's Israeli Two Hundred Rial Note" published in the July-August 1977 issue of "Paper Money," I was disappointed to see a number of blatant inaccuracies and misleading statements.

The 200-Rial note (about \$2.70 rather than \$1.70) with the six-pointed star design on the back is far more available than one is lead to believe. At least 10-20% of the 200-Rial notes I see here in everyday transactions are of that variety. Moreover, I've seen at least 4 different series—01, 1, 2, 5—in use and would not be at all surprised to see additional ones.

As far as a "black market" goes, that is ridiculous. Each Friday (weekend is Thursday and Friday) there is a coin-stamp-antique-paper money flea market in one of the arcades of the main bazaar of Rehran. The subject notes are easily available for 220 Rials there. Furthermore, many of the street vendors downtown sell them and often the banks have them. The variety is certainly interesting, but in no sense rare or even scarce.

I enjoy the articles in your publication and look forward to new ones.

Yours very truly,
David B. Hollander

LAZY, YES. WORTHLESS, NO.

Donlon, in his September 9, 1977 mail bid sale, quotes Grinnell when he describes (Lot No. 846) the \$2, 1975 "Lazy 2" issued by the LaCrosse, Wisconsin National Bank, as "A beautiful specimen". One of only 500 1875 series Lazy 2's issued by this bank, this uncirculated specimen brought a price of \$1800.00 on an estimate of \$1250.00.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

HARRY G. WIGINGTON, Secretary



P.O. Box 4082

Harrisburg, PA 17111

Following the names and addresses of the new members is the coding: C, collectors; D, Dealer. Their collecting specialty then follows the code.

- | NO. | NEW MEMBERS |
|------|---|
| 5129 | Marvin D. Helphinstine, 310½ Sutton St., Maysville, KY 41056; C/D; Type Notes. |
| 5131 | Elwood H. Dobyns, Sr., 1820 Portage Path, Springfield, OH 45506; C; U.S. & world bank notes. |
| 5132 | Michael Kane, 306 Almendra Ave., Los Gatos, CA 95030; C. |
| 5133 | P.L. McGinn, 605 3rd Ave., N.E., Chisholm, MN 55719; C; Reassigned to #5133, formerly #4483. |
| 5134 | John S. Reid, P.O. Box 98, Lakemba, New South Wales, Australia 2195; C; Allied & Axis military currency, South East Asia. |
| 5135 | Frank Harris, 4207 East Lake Harriet Blvd., Minneapolis, MN 55409; C; Fractional currency. |
| 5136 | William Wood Millar, R.D. #4, Box 1, New Oxford, PA 17350; C. |
| 5137 | Lt. Col. Robert A. Kvederas, Mil. Science Dept., Drexel Univ., Phila., PA 19104; C; National Bank notes. |
| 5138 | Philip F. Roy, 26 Prouty Lane, Worcester, MA 01602; C; Pre-1929 U.S. notes & notgeld. |
| 5139 | Stephen Van Denk, 434 California Blvd., Toledo, OH 43612; C; General paper currency. |
| 5140 | R.M. Jakubowski, 1714 Tioga St., Shamokin, PA 17872; C/D; Type notes. |
| 5141 | Mrs. Prentiss D. Wright, 146 Askoran Trail, Medford Lakes, NJ 08055; C; M&I Bank, Milwaukee, Wis., and Dubuque, Iowa notes. |
| 5143 | Garman L. Elder, Jr., 6444 Girard Ave. So., Mpls, MN 55423; C/D; Obsolete notes. |
| 5144 | Andrew J. White, Newmarket P.O., Lee, NH 03857; D. |
| 5145 | Joseph Ridder, 30 Fairview Ave., Nanuet, NY 10954; C; Fractional currency. |
| 5146 | William Dunlap, P.O. Box 574, Central Sta., St. Louis, MO 63188; C. |
| 5147 | Joseph F. Gregory, 9528 Center St., Vienna, VA 22180; C; Obsolete & national notes. |
| 5148 | David A. London, 3320 N. 1000 West, Ogden, UT 84404; C; Speelman & White and Mormon currency. |
| 5149 | Daniel N. Portelles, 103 Gary Place, Staten Island, NY 10314; C/D; Major error currency. |
| 5150 | Mrs. Jill Emerson, 1325 Lake Colony Dr., Marietta, GA 30067; C; \$1 and \$2 FRN's, blocks, FDI—July 4, 1976 cancelled notes. |
| 5151 | Lewis E. Morris, 6029 Faust, Detroit, MI 48228; C; Large size national currency. |
| 5152 | Martin L. Kohler, 7512 19 N.E., Seattle, WA 98115; C; U.S. notes. |
| 5153 | Gregory R. Christie, 51162 Base St., New Baltimore, MI 48047; C; Fractional currency. |
| 5154 | W.P. Crockett, 6159 Woodhaven St., Jackson, MS 39206; C; Confederate Southern State currency. |
| 5155 | George S. Saito, 3108 Adelia Ave., El Monte, CA 91733; C. |
| 5156 | Donald W. Page, 1168 Roslyn St., Denver, CO 80220; C. |
| 5157 | Stephen F. Brauer, 15 Dromara Rd., St. Louis, MO 63124; C; Foreign notes. |
| 5158 | Thomas C. Deitrick, 1363 MacBeth St., McLean, VA 22101; C; U.S. obsoletes, Confederate & Southern State notes. |
| 5159 | Ian A. Marshall, 2350 Dundas W., #1612, Toronto, Canada M6P4B1; C/D; General paper money. |
| 5160 | John P. Vertress, Jr., P.O. Box 571, Bremerton, WA 98310; C; Obsolete bank notes. |
| 5161 | Jim Herald, 2414 Longtail Beach Lane, Suamico, WI 54173; C. |
| 5162 | Robert J. Stehlin, 2345 Lafayette St., St. Louis, MO 63104; C; U.S. paper money. |
| 5163 | Donald H. Rose, RDF #2, Box 163, Greene, ME 04236; C; Large size U.S. notes. |
| 5164 | Jay S. Jackson, 3006 Beauchamp #2, Houston, TX 77009; C; Products of U.S. B.E.P. (Cuba, Philippines, U.S. Revenues, currency, etc.) |
| 5165 | Jim Partridge, P.O. Box 23, Milltown, WI 54858; C; Minn. & Wisc. obsolete, and Mexican. |
| 5166 | Mark Campbell, 111 S. Busey, Apt. #8, Urbana, IL 61801; C; U.S. large, type notes. |
| 5167 | Gary W. Sperber, DVM, Lot #90, Bayside Estates, Menominee, MI 49858; C/D; Large size U.S. notes, U.S. type notes. |
| 5168 | Paul A. Hatton, 7817 Bay Meadows Dr., Pensacola, FL 32507; C; U.S. large notes. |
| 5169 | Lawrence C. Feuer, 16 West Glen Ave., Port Chester, NY 10573; C. |
| 5170 | Norris Songe, Jr., 122 Millsaps Place, Kenner, LA 70062; C; Fractional currency. |
| 5171 | James L. Betton, III, P.O. Box 777, Encino, CA 91316. |
| 5172 | J. Cam Ackley, P.O. Box 22455, Minneapolis, MN 55422; D; Nationals & Obsolete notes. |
| 5173 | Pierre R. Brassard, 1391 Dwight St., Holyoke, MA 01040; C; Colonial-obsolete notes. |
| 5174 | Dale Johns, Box 79, R.R. #2, Sioux Rapids, IA 50585; C/D; Iowa national currency. |
| 5175 | Bill Guthrie, P.O. Box 161072, Memphis, TN 38116; D. |
| 5176 | Mitchell Wainer, 71 W. Main St., Somerville, NJ 08876; C/D; U.S. Large size notes. |
| 5177 | Dave L. Keefe, P.O. Box 211, Pompton Lakes, NJ 07442; C/D. |

RESIGNATIONS

4824	LeVern A. Weiers.	718	DeHaven Develin.
2765	William E. LeFevre.	3742	Ken Bassett.
4573	Ervin J. Felix.	4696	J.F. Hughes.
4685	Paul H. Frederick.	3934	Bob Rice.
2188	E.R. Hunter.	1353	Edward Ahlers.
2100	Rev. G.F. Esser.		

RE-INSTATEMENTS

4677	Dr. Roger M. Cooper, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, CA 94025.
3040	George J. Cormier, 64 Knoll Crest Dr., Cumberland, RI 02864.
4789	Robert L. Rubel, 301½ W. North, Decatur, IL 62523.
2503	C. Victor Deloe, P.O. Box 263, Richmond, WV 26261.
2563	Harry R. Valley, 601 Rockwell Ave., N.E., Cleveland, OH 44114.
4673	Mitchel J. Groveman, 74 Hickory Lane, Roslyn Hgts., NY 11577.
4677	Dr. Roger M. Cooper, 879 College Ave., Menlo Park, CA 94025.
2646	W.J. Farrell, M.D., 87 Linda Lane, Schenectady, NY 12304.
4421	Lee J. Bellisario, 198 Woodland Rd., Southboro, MA 01772.
4307	Robert Welborn, 601 West Page St., Vandalia, MO 63382.
4283	William G. Anderson, 16 Pickwick Dr., Commack, NY 11725.
2193	Guy C. Omer, Jr., 1080 SW 11th Terr., Gainesville, FLA 32601.
4496	Mel Steinberg, P.O. Box 226, Yellow Springs, OH 45387.
2041	Newton J. Cummings, P.O. Box 397, Malta, MT 59538.
4123	John C. Elliott, 205 S. Park St., Creston, IA 50801.
3040	George J. Cormier, 64 Knoll Crest Dr., Cumberland, RI 02864.
2423	Thomas F. Mason, P.O. Box 1305, Cheyenne, WY 82001.
4120	Don P. DeVore, 2048 Willowick Circle, Columbus, OH 43229.
4080	William L. Rohning, 308 East 12th St., Kansas City, MO 64106.
4010	Karl R. Zuehlke, 2020 Jenkee Dr., Florissant, MO 63031.
479	Ruth B. Springer, 2427 9th St., S.W., Canton, Ohio 44710.
4571	Aaron B. Beard, 2048 La Cresta Dr., Salt Lake City, Utah 84121.
2031	Clarence B. Jeffcoat, 3305 Johnson Lane, Conway, S.C. 29526.
4198	Dr. Frank A. Miller, 1100 Leon St., Apt. #14, Durham, N.C. 27705.
4343	Henry C. Flynn, P.O. Box 479, Charleston, S.C. 29402.
1289	Fulton Thompson, P.O. Box 410, Jackson, Miss. 39205.
1066	David H. Christensen, P.O. Box 30038, Bethesda, MD 20014.
1328	Franklin Michaels, North Skyline Dr., Sunnyslopes, Rochester, Minn. 55901.

DECEASED

1302	Gordon Z. Greene.	2534	Norman H. Liebman
3822	C. Edwin Dayton.		

NAME CORRECTION

3192	Howard A. Daniel, III, (also speciality change—Southeast Asia notes).
5039	Richard J. Shanfeld.

SPECIALITY CHANGE

4986	Walter Siegel, 81-45 70th St., Jackson Hts., N.Y. 11370; (Gem C.U.—small size 1929 Nationals).
4962	Joan Reardon, P.O. Box 272, Marion, Ct. 06444; C/D; Obsolete bank notes.
4963	Norman W. Pullen, P.O. Box 145, South Casco, Me. 04077; C/D; Colonial notes.
4964	Max Wasserman, 446 Chapel Hill Lane, Northfield, Il 60093; C; 1929 Nationals.
4965	Eugene Treidel, 414 East 71st St., New York City, NY 10021.
4966	Howard Linville, P.O. Box 101, West Newton, In. 46183; C; General.
4967	Kenneth Slayton, 3115 Avenue I (eye), Brooklyn, N.Y. 11210; C; Small notes.
4968	C.E. Temple, 1102 Worthen Bank Bldg., Little Rock, Ark. 72201; C/D; Large Nationals.
4969	Lamar Sarra, Jr., 5050 Brighton Dr., Jacksonville, Fl. 32217; C; Large notes & Florida Nationals.
4970	Bishop A.H. Holmes, P.O. Box 7011, St. Louis, Mo. 63177; C/D; Gold & Silver Certificates.
4971	Sheikh Obeid Jehangir, 1½ Brookside Ave., New Brunswick, N.J. 08901; C; Asian, esp. Indian, Pakistani & World.
4972	Henry Wasielewski, 487 Mercer St., Jersey City, N.J. 07306; C; Palestine, Israel, Turkey (Ottoman Empire).
4973	Lauren Iseki, 3705 Woodcreek Lane, San Jose, Ca. 95117; C; Nationals.
4974	Shirley Anne Cremona, P.O. Box 490, Bronxville, N.Y. 10708; C/D; Worldwide-with Mid-East preference. Also U.S. Currency.

For some unknown reason membership numbers 4962 thru 5001 were inadvertently deleted from the July/August Secretary's Report. They appear here now as they should have appeared then.

4975	Alvin W. Moehring, 16729 Joan, Southgate, Mich. 48195.
4976	Edward A. Bishop, 2016 E. 19th, Fremont, Nebr.; C/D; Nebraska Nationals.
4977	Robert F. Lemke, % Krause Publications, Iola, Wisc. 54945; C; "Infamous" Paper Money.
4978	Nick A. Valle, 632 North 64th St., Phila., Pa. 19151; C; \$1.00 Federal Reserve notes, and \$2.00 F.R.N.'s.
4979	David Q. Bowers, 6922 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 600, Los Angeles, Ca. 90029; C; New England Obsolete notes.
4980	Dennis Luck, P.O. Box 5232, Akron, Ohio 44313; C/D; Foreign notes.
J4981	Leo F. Cortisoz, II, 25 Train St., Dorchester, Mass. 02122; C; Foreign Paper Money.
4982	Robert C. Pyne, 1610 Bennett Rd., Orlando, Fla. 32803; C/D; Confederate & Obsolete Currency.
4983	William Frederick Pymer, 176 Hamstel Road-Southchurch Southend-on-Sea, Essex, England S824PH; C; German Hyper-Inflation period notes.
4984	Walter Siegel, 31-45 70th St. Jackson Hgts., New York, N.Y. 11370; C.

- 4985 Jim Mabry, 2622 Hillcrest Lane, Caldwell, Idaho 83605; C; Utah small size (1929) National Currency Bank notes.
- 4986 Marvin Gordon, 8513 Algon Ave., Phila., Pa. 19152; C.
- 4987 Arthur D. Bourrell, P.O. Box 4, Medford, Mass. 02155; C.
- 4988 State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State St., Madison, Wisc., 53704.
- 4989 Sheldon Chapman, 28 Riverside Ave., Red Bank, N.J. 07701; C; Colonial notes.
- 4990 John P. McCormick, 53 Butternut, Chelsea, Mich. 48118; C; U.S. Currency.
- 4991 Les Allan, P.O. Box 79, Williamstown, 3016, Victoria, Australia; C/D; Notes with ships and sea scenes on world paper money.
- 4992 Joe Person, P.O. Box 383, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33731; C/D.
- 4993 Sal Fusco, 1074 Route 112, Port Jefferson St., N.Y. 11776; D.
- 4994 Michael Smole, 1713 Salem Ave., Waukegan, Ill. 60085; C; Large size U.S. Currency.
- 4995 Adolph Dunst, 9003 South 5th Ave., Oak Creek, Wisc., 53154; C; Obsolete bank note & confederate.
- 4996 J. Iskovitz, % D & J Coin Co., Ltd., 1609 Main St., Port Jefferson Sta., NY 11776; C/D.
- 4997 Ronald M. Murphy, 1169 N. 2nd, Springfield, Ill. 62702; C/D.
- 4998 Harold H. Berk, 2671 Youngstown Rd., S.E., Warren, Ohio 44484; C/d.
- 4999 Merrill S. Kaplan, P.O. Box 1532, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632; C/D.

- 5000 Barry Wexler, 20 Eldorado Dr., Spring Valley, N.Y. 10977; C; Obsolete bank notes.
- 5001 Ron Burke, 829 S. Detroit St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90036; C; Large U.S. Currency.

BRAUER RECEIVES AWARD

Erwin E. Brauer, Normal, Illinois, received the Obsolete Currency Award at this years ILLNA Convention which was held Sept. 9, 10 and 11 at the Arlington Heights Hilton. The award was donated by Maurice Burgett.

BOWERS and RUDDY AUCTION

Under the auctioneers hammer in the February 9-11 auction, held in conjunction with the Numismatic Association of Southern California convention, were the paper money collections of Charles M. Johnson and Dr. Ivan H. Meyer.

Included were such rarities as: \$5 and \$10 Demand notes of 1861; \$10 Compound Interest note of 1864; \$10 Treasury note, series 1890 with ornate back; \$20 1890 Treasury note, large brown seal. Also included was a 1934-1934-D, FR, double denomination note, \$5/\$10. A number of lots of U.S. Colonial Currency, Broken banknotes, and Mormon notes also appeared.

NATIONAL CURRENCY

1882 B/B \$20 #1863 Faribault, Minn	
Obv F/VF Rev VG (faded)	600.00
1882 B/B \$20 #1842 Winona, Minn F/VF	300.00
1882 B/B \$20 #2886 Des Moines, Iowa G/VG	175.00
1882 B/B \$20 #808 Lebanon, New Hampshire	
VG	300.00
1882 B/B \$20 #1686 Faribault, Minn VF	375.00
1902 \$10 #9403 Salt Lake City, Ut Good	125.00
1902 \$20 #4137 Marinette, Wi VG/F	45.00
1902 \$5 #474 Greenfield, Mass VG	35.00
1902 \$10 #W3450 Trinidad, Colo VF	250.00
1902 \$20 #P3655 La Grande, Oregon VF	235.00
1902 \$5 #5933 Chilton, Wisc. VF/XF	185.00
1902 \$10 #4427 Hoquiam, Wash. Good	49.00
1902 \$20 #1997 Wilmington, Ohio VF	85.00
1920 \$10 #4446 Port Huron, Mich F/VF	45.00
1929 \$20 #3355 Yakima, Wash Fine	47.50
1929 \$20 #3417 T2 Tacoma, Wash. XF/AU	65.00

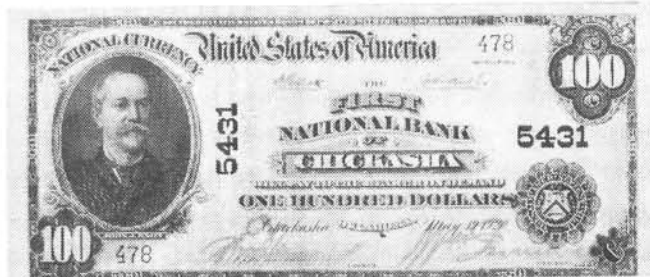
1929 \$20 #9207 Littlestown, Pa XF/AU	57.50
1929 \$20 #912 Manheim, Pa VF/XF	57.50
1929 \$10 #3001 Stevens Pt., Wi F/VF	57.50
1929 \$10 #2597 Ogden, Ut VF/XF	75.00
1929 \$20 #4287 Tucson, Az VF	150.00
1929 \$10 #3072 Clay Center, Ks VG	67.50
1929 \$20 #3778 Chippewa Falls, Wi VG	85.00
1929 \$10 #8104 Colville, Wash. AU	335.00
1929 \$20 #3161 Darlington, Wi VF/XF	110.00
1929 \$20 #64 Milwaukee, Wi VF	29.00
1929 \$20 #6604 Oshkosh, Wi Fine	75.00
1929 \$20 #8476 Walker, Minn XF	175.00
1929 \$20 #11280 Seattle, Wash. XF	29.50

Satisfaction guaranteed. Seven day return privilege. Bank cards welcome, please send information as it appears on your card. Member ANA-SPMC.

AURORA COIN SHOP

507 3rd Ave #5-PM Seattle, Wash. 98104
Phone 206-283-2626

Auction Action::



SCARCE C-NOTE

Large size National Bank Notes in the \$100 denomination are seldom seen from issuing banks outside of Oklahoma City and Tulsa, so the 1902 \$100 from The First N.B. of Chickasha, a nice XF specimen, in the recent Hickman & Oakes mail sale, went for \$385 to a collector of high denomination Oklahoma Nationals.



NUMBER ONE

Interest in No. 1 notes was proven out when a 1902 \$10 red seal note issued on the First National Bank of Polk County, at Copperhill, Tennessee fetched \$2400.00 in the November 7, 1977, Hickman & Oakes's mailbid auction.



ONE OF A DOZEN

Only a dozen National banks in the state of Washington issued Series 1882 date back notes. When a VF-XF specimen of such a \$10 on The Vancouver N.B. came up in the Hickman & Oakes mail sale, it drew a top bid of \$560.



PRINCE OF WALES

A strong \$4,000 bid was recorded for this Imperial Bank (of Canada) \$20 note of 1902 in the May New Netherlands auction. Then-Prince of Wales, later George V, appears on the note's face along with an allegorical scene, while a maiden with fruit basket is on back.



PARIS. . ILLINOIS

Hickman and Oakes described the \$10, 1875 National bank note of Paris, Illinois (Lot No. 90) in their November 7, 1977 mail auction as: "A flawless gem of a note. As fresh and bright as if it were just printed." The note brought \$876.00.



"THE KING BEE" ERROR

A \$5 1902 National Bank note of Savannah, Georgia with mismatched charter numbers—3046/3406—in VF realized a price of \$1680.00 in the November 7, 1977 Hickman & Oakes mail auction.



A GENUINE \$3000 BILL

From the bank with the most often copied U.S. obsolete note, The Bank of the United States, Philadelphia, this genuine \$3,000 bill was offered in VF condition at the recent New Netherlands sale where it was bid to \$450.



JACKSON NOTE

The very scarce \$10, 1923 series, Legal Tender note bearing the portrait of Jackson and signatures of Speelman-White was offered in Lot No. 203 in Donlon's September 9, 1977 mail bid sale. Although listed as 'possibly processed', crisp, clean. New condition, the lot bright \$1550.00 on an estimate of \$1000.00.



FALL RIVER SHOWPIECE

While this \$100 original series note issued on the Pocasset National Bank of Fall River, Mass. failed to draw a bid in the \$7500 to \$10,000 estimate it was the top money item of the Hickman & Oakes November 7, 1977 mail auction with a bid of \$5460.00 realized.

A \$2 EDUCATION

Donlon's September 9, 1977 mail bid sale had a number of lots offering the \$2, 1896 Educational notes and the prices realized for various grades is of interest. Lot 223, Tillman-Morgan, small wrinkle top back margin. Face

perfect. Crisp AU, estimate \$600.00, realized \$550.00. Lot 225, Bruce-Roberts, Pressing almost made lower corner folds invisible. Clean crisp specimen of a very scarce note. Grading AU, estimate \$600.00, realized \$425.00. Lot 226, Bruce-Roberts, duplicate of Lot 225 almost as nice. Evidence of former back fold remains after expert processing. Crisp clean bright, Ex fine. Estimate \$500.00. No bid. Lot No. 540, "The Cream of the Crop". Face and back plate No. 1. Serial No. 249. Probably from Grinnell collection. Perfect Unc. Estimate \$850.00. Realized, \$1150.00.



NEW YORK LAZY TWO

The estimate of \$1000 on Lazy Two, original series, issued by the Merchants National Bank of Binghamton, New York was tested by \$250.00 in the recent November 7, 1977 Hickman & Oake's mailbid auction. Supposedly the only note ever reported from this bank.



SEEING DOUBLE WORTHWHILE

Top ticket items in the September 9, 1977, Donlon mail bid sale were Lots number 838 and 839, both double denomination notes. Lot 838 was a \$20 face \$10 back, Chicago Federal Reserve Note, Series 1914. Extra fine to Unc. Estimated at \$5000.00 but realized \$4500.00. Lot 839, \$10 face with a \$5 back, Richmond Federal Reserve Note, 1928A series. Donlon lists the condition of this note as being slightly circulated, possibly pressed, extra fine and shows an estimate of \$4000.00. Price realized was only \$300.00 below estimate, or \$3700.00.





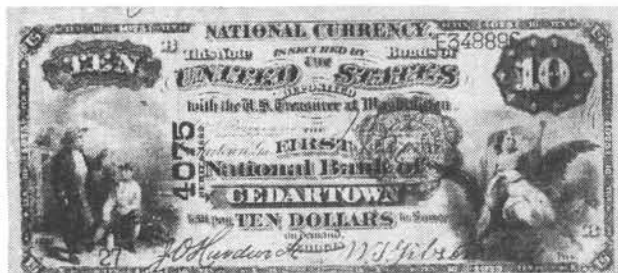
ROCK SPRINGS RARITY

Bringing \$1450.00 on an estimate of \$300.00 in Donlon's September 9, 1977 mail bid sale was the \$10 Brown Back issued on the Rock Springs National Bank of Rock Springs, Wyoming. Chartered in 1892, the \$10 and \$20 Brown Backs were the first notes issued by the bank.



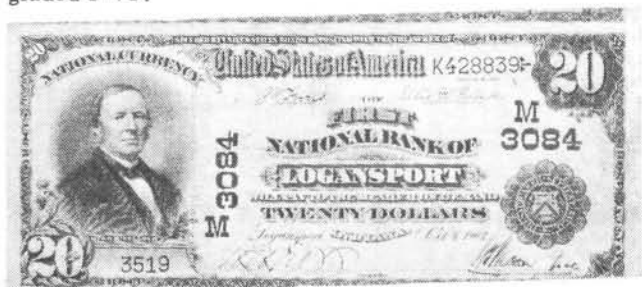
CANADIAN DEUCE

The Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne grace this 1887 \$2 Dominion of Canada note. Grading VF, the note was graded with a \$650 bid in the last New Netherlands auction.



LAST ONE LEFT

A presently unique note from a short-lived National Bank with only \$210 outstanding in 1916, a \$10 1882 Brown Back from The First N.B. of Cedartown (Ga.) sold for \$777 against a \$500 estimate in the recent Hickman & Oakes sealed bid sale of National Currency. The note graded F-VF.



SLOPPY SCISSORSWORK

A slip of the shears when a sheet of Red Seal Nationals was being cut up at The First N.B. of Logansport (Ind.) left a piece of one note on top of the note below it, which had too little at the bottom. Although estimated in the \$1,200 area, the \$20, otherwise grading F-VF, sold for just \$187 in the Hickman & Oakes sealed bid auction of Nationals.



RIGHT OUT OF THE PACK

"Might be" states Donlon about Lot No. 250 in his Mail Bid Sale No. 11. The bidder might have thought so too, as this \$5, 1891 Legal Tender Note signed by Rosecrans-Nebeker, required a bid of \$625.00 to take it home.



COMPLETE SET

Lot No. 77 in Donlon's Mail Bid Sale No. 11 offered a set of nine uncirculated \$1, 1899 silver certificates with double digit serial numbers. An \$1,100.00 bid bought the lot on a \$650 estimate.

THE END OF A STAR PERFORMANCE

(continued from page 37)

83,616,000 of which were stars, or a further reduction to only 4.2%.

In the last completed series of \$1 notes, Series 1969-D, Banuelos-Shultz signatures; only 48,320,000 stars were printed out of a total of 3,209,920,000 notes. This figures out to just 1.5% that were stars.

The current Series 1974 \$1 FRN's, Neff-Simon signatures; still in production, presently stand up as follows: Total produced to end of July, 1977: 4,666,848,000, of which a mere 31,328,000 are stars. This is an unbelievable low of only 0.7%.

So it does appear that star notes are nearing the end of their road. How soon it will come is only a guess, but the figures above certainly indicate that it won't be long.

It may be that the star notes of only the last 57 years will be the "STAR" notes of the future.

PAYING \$1000 and up PAYING \$500 and up

The following are lists of national bank charter numbers and the cities in which the banks were located. I will pay a minimum of \$500 or a minimum of \$1000, as indicated, for any national bank note from these banks in very good or better condition. The \$500

and \$1000 prices are minimum figures; I will pay more where warranted by condition and rarity. I am also paying strong prices for all types of rare US paper money. Write or call if you have notes for sale.

\$1000 MINIMUM

ARIZONA	8101 Lahaina	MONTANA	3554 Silver City	3552 Deadwood	
2639 Tucson	10451 Paia	1960 Helena	4455 Eddy	3586 Sioux Falls	1695 Salt Lake City
3054 Phoenix		1975 Deer Lodge	4485 Socorro	3597 Madison	1921 Salt Lake City
3122 Prescott	IDAHO	2027 Bozeman	4574 Socorro	3636 Huron	2641 Provo City
CALIFORNIA	3142 Ketchum	2105 Helena	4746 Deming	4874 Spearfish	3306 Salt Lake City
3648 Grass Valley	4790 Kendrick	NEVADA	6363 Raton	TEXAS	4432 Salt Lake City
4873 Needles	6697 Nezperce	1331 Austin	8173 Texico	3007 Burnet	4486 Provo City
COLORADO	LOUISIANA	2478 Reno	8662 Engle	4146 Rio Grande	VIRGINIA
1991 Georgetown	1825 New Orleans	8686 Rhyolite	NORTH DAKOTA	4415 Dallas	271 Norfolk
2134 Pueblo	MICHIGAN	9078 Goldfield	2578 Jamestown	4540 Bonham	WASHINGTON
2140 Golden	2606 Manistee	9242 Carson City	2677 Sismarck	4747 Tyler	2520 Dayton
2199 Georgetown	MISSISSIPPI	NEW MEXICO	3331 Jamestown	6703 Rockwall	3024 Olympia
2354 Lake City	803 Vicksburg	2024 Santa Fe	SOUTH DAKOTA	6883 Jacksonville	3037 Ellensburg
HAWAII	1610 Jackson	2627 Socorro	2461 Deadwood	7070 Alvin	3799 Dayton
5994 Wailuku	2638 Columbia	3160 Deming	2465 Sioux Falls	7146 Manor	4470 Blaine
		3222 Albuquerque	3130 Plankinton	7306 Shamrock	WYOMING
			3352 Columbia	UTAH	2518 Laramie City
			3437 Ashton	1646 Salt Lake City	4343 Sundance

\$500 MINIMUM

ALABAMA	4264 Del Norte	5844 Shreveport	53 Lodi	4637 Canton	3165 Montague
1537 Selma	4334 Rico	6418 Welsh	72 Oberlin	4874 Spearfish	3890 Rockwall
1560 Huntsville	4716 Crede	7169 New Roads	4599 Oxford	4983 Deadwood	4062 Dublin
1822 Gainesville	4733 Aspen	8959 Bogalusa	5277 College Corner	6339 Hot Springs	4068 Henrietta
2065 Birmingham	4776 Durango	MICHIGAN	OREGON	7048 Scotland	4134 Cisco
3617 Sheffield	5586 Victor	81 Fenton	2816 Salem	7968 Wakonda	8072 Ranger
2992 Birmingham	6472 Sugar City	2214 Mt Clemens	3313 Island City	8012 Armour	8659 Robert Lee
4064 Fort Payne	FLORIDA	2708 Flushing	3534 The Dalles	8332 White Lake	UTAH
4135 Florence	2174 Jacksonville	MISSISSIPPI	3665 Pendleton	TENNESSEE	11702 Myton
4220 Bessemer	3223 Palatka	3688 Starkville	3676 Arlington	391 Knoxville	VIRGINIA
4591 Bridgeport	3266 Palatka	3701 Natchez	3953 Heppner	771 Nashville	1137 Norfolk
ARIZONA	3327 Jacksonville	5715 Port Gibson	3966 Hillsboro	1225 Memphis	1155 Richmond
6439 Tombstone	6774 Miami	MONTANA	3972 Independence	1664 Lebanon	WASHINGTON
7182 Bisbee	6825 Ocala	4283 Butte	2986 Eugene City	1707 Gallatin	2805 Spokane Falls
8193 Globe	GEORGIA	4323 Boulder Valley	4206 Baker City	1708 Lebanon	2924 Tqcoma
ARKANSAS	1255 Savannah	4590 Big Timber	4249 Pendleton	1746 Chattanooga	2985 Seattle
1631 Fort Smith	1605 Atlanta	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4452 LaGrande	2167 Bristol	3031 Vancouver
1648 Little Rock	1703 Augusta	1071 Sandwich	7072 Dallas	2198 Shelbyville	3076 Colfax
2776 Pine Bluff	2009 Americus	NEW MEXICO	7301 Pendleton	2513 Nashville	3119 Colfax
2887 Hot Springs	2064 Atlanta	5244 Alamogordo	SOUTH CAROLINA	2568 Columbia	3172 Tacoma
4404 Texarkana	4369 Rome	8120 Raton	1804 Chester	3062 Franklin	3460 Pomeroy
4582 Russellville	7220 Tallapoosa	8315 Alamogordo	2072 Anderson	3228 Nashville	3838 Spokane Falls
4995 Fort Smith	HAWAII	8364 Portales	3082 Sumter	3241 Clarksville	3867 Ellensburg
5890 Harrison	8207 Kahului	8391 Texico	3616 Rockhill	3951 Johnson City	2976 Sehome
6786 Greenwood	IDAHO	NORTH DAKOTA	6102 Whitmire	4015 Rogersville	4002 Davenport
10723 Cotton Plant	4584 Moscow	2514 Fargo	SOUTH DAKOTA	4102 Knoxville	4005 Spokane Falls
11122 Marked Tree	4808 Genessee	2564 Grand Forks	2843 Sioux Falls	4304 Cardiff	4031 Goldendale
CALIFORNIA	4827 Pocatello	2624 Wahpeton	2911 Chamberlain	4362 Dayton	4069 Tacoma
2794 Stockton	5600 Lewiston	2650 Valley City	2989 Huron	4442 Union City	4099 Whatcom
3592 San Francisco	5820 Idaho Falls	3438 Pembina	3151 Madison	4456 Chattanooga	4122 Oakesdale
3715 San Jose	6521 Mountain Home	3504 Grand Forks	3267 Huron	TEXAS	4171 Fairhaven
3733 Merced	IOWA	3602 Fargo	3398 Redfield	1777 Jefferson	4186 Palouse City
3780 San Diego	80 Keokuk	3714 Devils Lake	3401 Rapid City	2092 Houston	4203 Chehalis
3826 San Luis Obispo	147 Oskaloosa	4009 Minot	3414 Watertown	2099 Denison	4224 Puyallup
3828 San Diego	485 Des Moines	4143 Lakota	3479 Clark	2157 Dallas	4277 Spokane Falls
6833 Riverside	KENTUCKY	4537 Bathgate	3522 Doland	2359 Fort Worth	4290 Port Townsend
COLORADO	1720 Maysville	4561 Jamestown	3739 Sturgis	2735 Belton	4315 Sehome
2420 Leadville	1931 Monticello	4812 Grand Forks	2932 Aberdeen	2892 Colorado	4387 Fairhaven
2523 Denver	2196 New Castle	6315 Minot	4237 Fort Pierre	3016 Greenville	4390 Hoquiam
2541 South Pueblo	2206 Caverna	6341 Rugby	4282 Chamberlain	3022 Henrietta	4397 Seattle
2975 Gunnison	LOUISIANA	6898 Knox	4613 Yankton	3046 Hillsboro	4407 Aberdeen
3722 Glenwood	162 New Orleans	7695 Wahpeton	4629 Sioux Falls	3065 Texarkana	4426 Tacoma
3860 Grand Junction	1747 New Orleans	7857 Mylo			
4109 Duray	1937 New Orleans	OHIO			
4113 Denver	4337 New Orleans	9 Dayton			

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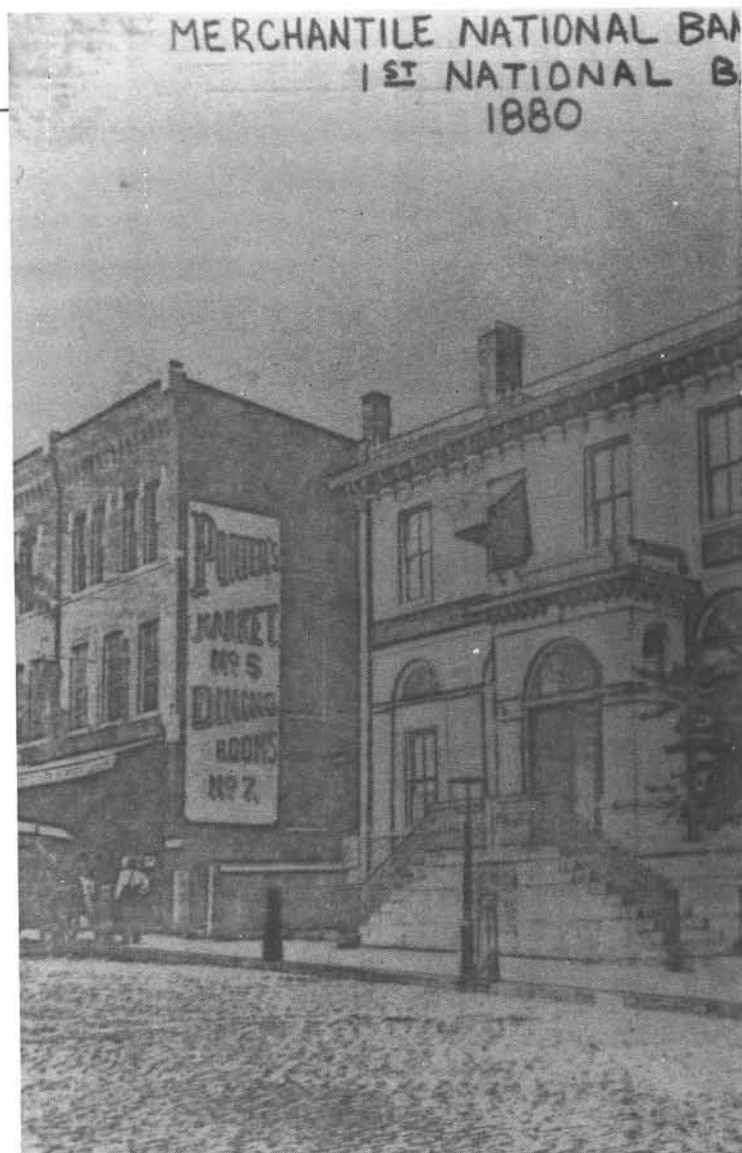
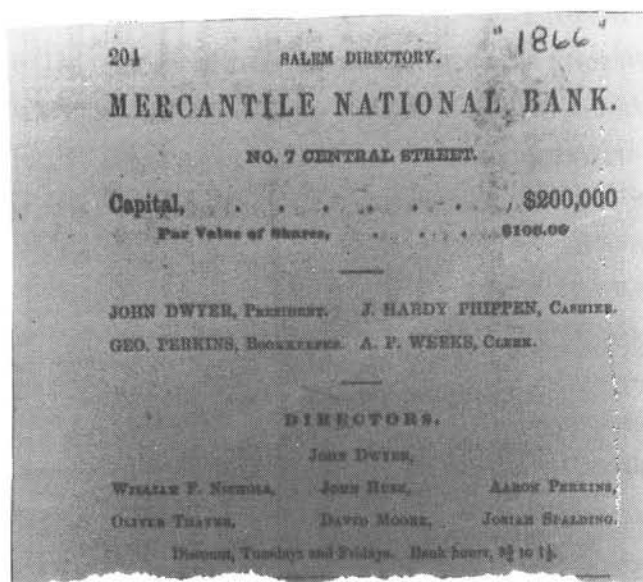
by Terry F. Vavra

Collecting bank notes of the U.S. has for quite some time been my number one pleasure in the syngraphic field. Not being overly interested in rarity value, I have found more enjoyment in collecting notes from interestingly named towns or towns of historical significance.

Recently I was able to acquire a note that seems to fit into my area of interest quite nicely. The note acquired is an 1875, 1st Charter "Lazy Deuce" on The Mercantile National Bank of Salem, Mass., dated Jan. 17, 1865 and assigned Charter #691. As far back as I can remember, just the mention of this town has stirred visioins of witchcraft, witch-hunting, superstition and other great historical events: in short, the epitome, to me, of early American antiquity.

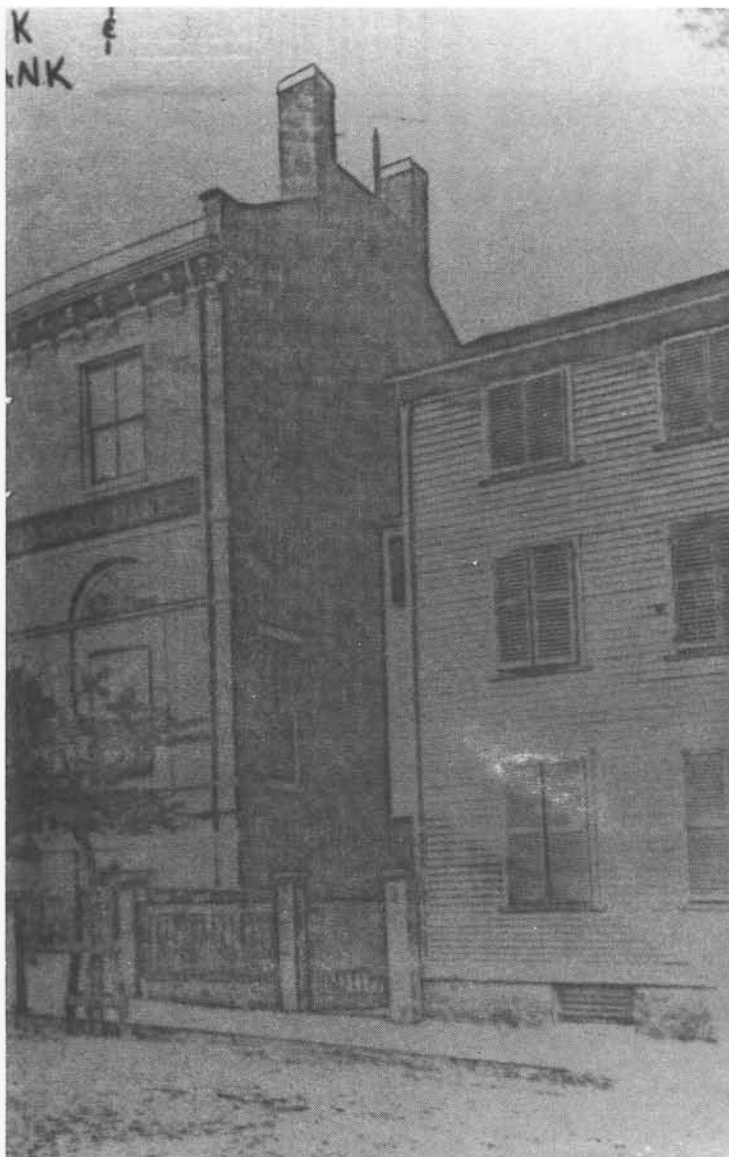
Wanting to find out something about the bank itself, I decided to do a little research on it. Not too much information was available on the bank of its' officers, and I didn't find out anything extraordinarily fascinating. However, I did find something somewhat unusual about the facility in which the bank was housed.

The bank building was designed by Charles Bulfinch and built for the Essex Bank of Salem in 1811 (the first bank in Salem and Essex County, which began business on July 2, 1792 in a wooden building on the same site). The Essex Bank used the building until 1819 when the Commercial (later changed to the First National Bank of Salem) took over. In 1826, an odd thing happened. The bank building, for a now unknown reason, was subdivided. The Commercial Bank operated in one half of the building and the Mercantile National Bank occupied and operated the other half. Both banks shared a common address on Central



TWO BANKS UNDER





ER ONE ROOF?



Street and the building became known as the Central Street Bank Building.

The Commercial Bank was organized on April 19, 1819, with a capital of \$300,000. This was reduced to \$200,000 in 1830 and restored back to \$300,000 in 1851. It entered the National Banking System as the First National Bank in June of 1864 and was assigned Charter #407. The bank was liquidated on Feb. 24, 1903.

The Mercantile National Bank was organized on May 8, 1826 with a capital of \$200,000, which never changed. The bank entered the National Banking System on Jan. 10, 1865, and was assigned Charter #691. It was liquidated on May 21, 1914.

During the course of the two banks' affiliation in the same building, the Commercial Bank had three presidents, and the Mercantile Bank had six. Not very much can be found about these officers, or their families. When the "Lazy Deuce" was issued, Charles Harrington was Mercantile Bank president. His picture is illustrated here. At first, his photograph could not be authenticated. Fortunately, he had signed and dated the reverse of the photograph, and by comparing this signature with the signature on the note itself, a conclusion can be drawn that this is the same Chas. Harrington.

Chas. Harrington became vice-president of the Mercantile National Bank in 1878 after serving for several years on the board of directors. After a short vice-presidency, he became president in 1879. Before his affiliation with the bank, he was a local businessman dealing in leather goods, and continued to operate as such during and after his tenure as president. He died in 1895.

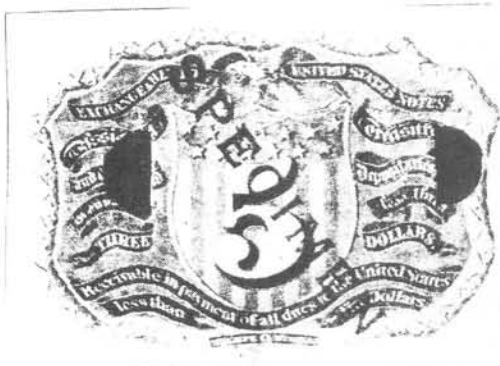
I find it quite unusual that two "competitors" could share the same place of business day in and day out for over 75 years, without one of them "running" the other out of business. Evidently there was some sort of mutual understanding and probably even respect for one another.

In 1899, an organization called the Salem Fraternity purchased the Central Street Bank Building. After the Commercial Bank's liquidation in 1903, the Salem Fraternity utilized that half of the building and the Mercantile Bank the other. After the Mercantile Bank's liquidation in 1914, the Salem Fraternity took over the entire building, where it has resided up until the present time.

REFERENCES

- Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
- Salem Directory, 1866
- Sketch of Salem, Osgood and Batchelder
- Report of the Building Committee of the Salem Fraternity, April 9, 1900

WANTED WANTED



Punch cancelled specimen notes.



Cartooned fractional notes or information regarding their original source.

Please price and describe (photo copy)

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Asheville, N.C. CN-12244 VF Ty. I	135.00
Concord, N.C. CN-3903 VF+ Ty. I	145.00
Graham, N.C. CN-8844 F Ty. I	85.00
High Point, N.C. CN-4568 G+ Ty. I	45.00
Winston Salem, N.C. CN-12278 VF+ Ty. I	98.00
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McAllester, Okla. CN-5052 VF Ty. II	58.00
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Orange, Va. CN-7150 VF Ty. I	87.00
Pennsboro, W. Va. CN-7191 F+ Ty. I	75.00
Grand Forks, N.D. CN-2570 VF Ty. I	80.00

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Detroit, Mich. CN-10527 CU Ty. I	135.00
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An Osolete Notation

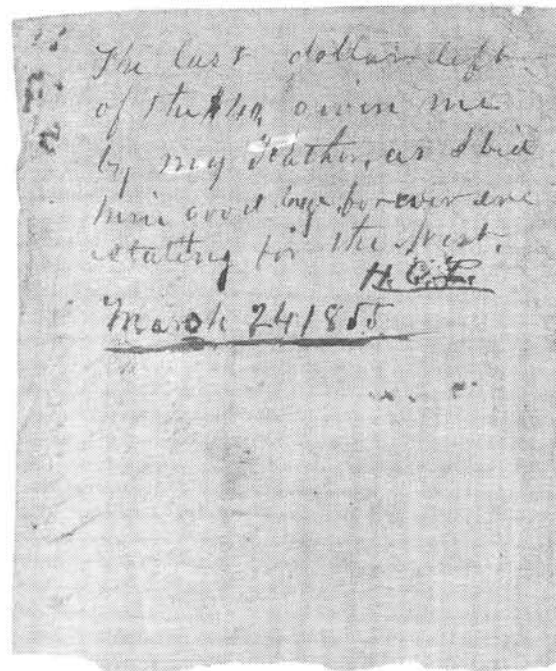
Rarity and beauty are not the only determining factors as to the value of a particular piece of obsolete currency or if you please, Broken Bank Note. Occasionally a tidbit of history comes with the note and that together with the note could be valued much higher than the note alone.

The pioneer spirit of our forefathers seems to be captured in a simple sentence scribbled on the reverse of this Bank of Orleans, Vermont note. Besides being a rare note in its own right, on the reverse I have found this "obsolete notation": "The last dollar left of the \$40.00 given me by my Father, as I bid him farewell forever on starting for the West."

Signed H.C.P. March 24, 1855

Here's hoping you found your way to the West and success, H.C.P.!

C. John Ferreri



CORRECTIONS IN NEW JERSEY'S MONEY

by George W. Wait

1. Page 194 — FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK of MIDDLETOWN POINT.
#1139 should be #1140. #1140 should be #1139.

Photo of \$2 Farmers and Merchants Bank is of new #1139, not #1138 as published.

Note: All descriptive matter is correct. The new #1139 should, of course, follow immediately after #1138. Collectors should

note that most available \$2 notes of this bank are counterfeit.

2. Page 357 — TRENTON BANKING COMPANY
History of bank should read "Incorporated 1804. Kept the same name until 1958 when it consolidated with THE FIRST MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK OF TRENTON to form THE FIRST TRENTON NATIONAL BANK."

Paper money will accept classified advertising from members only on a basis of 5¢ per word, with a minimum charge of \$1.00. The primary purpose of the ads is to assist members in exchanging, buying, selling, or locating specialized material and disposing of duplicates. Copy must be non-commercial in nature. Copy must be legibly printed or typed, accompanied by prepayment made payable to the Society of Paper Money Collectors, and reach the Editor, Doug Watson, Box 127, Scandinavia, WI 54977 by the first of the month preceding the month of issue (i.e., Dec. 1, 1976 for Jan. 1977 issue). Word count: Name and address will count for five words. All other words and abbreviations, figure combinations and initials counted as separate words. No check copies. 10% discount for four or more insertions of the same copy. Sample ad and word count:

WANTED: CONFEDERATE FACSIMILES by Upham for cash or trade for FRN block letters, \$1 SC, U.S. obsolete. John Q. Member, 000 Last St., New York, N.Y. 10015.
(22 words; \$1; SC; U.S.; FRN counted as one word each)

RADAR AND REPEATER Notes Wanted: (need many different Blocks, specially star notes. Will buy or trade. \$1 and \$2 FRN's only. All letters answered. Bob Azpiazu, Jr., P.O. Box 1433, Hialeah, Florida 33011
(76)

WANTED: STOCK CERTIFICATES and bonds—all types—any quantity. Please write—I'm eager to buy! Ken Prag, Box 431PM, Hawthorne, California 90250
(74)

NEW JERSEY OBSOLETE (Broken Bank) notes, sheets, scrip and checks wanted for my collection. I have some duplicates for trade. John J. Merrigan Jr., 2 Alexandria Drive, East Hanover, N.J. 07936
(79)

WANTED RUSSIA paper money issued in period 1769-1896 inclusive. Submit list indicating denomination, year of issue, condition and price desired, or ship notes registered for our offer. 274 Byckoff, Box 786, Bryte, CA 95605.
(73)

WANTED: NEW HAMPSHIRE Colonial, Obsolete and Nationals. Also Second Charter \$100 National from any state. Will buy or trade my Vermont Nationals, General Kenneth Stiles, Orford, NH 03777
(74)

MISSOURI CURRENCY WANTED: Large-size Nationals, obsolete notes and bank checks from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton, Manchester, Luxemburg, Carondelet and St. Charles, Ronald Horstman, Rt. 2, Gerald, MO 63037
(74)

WANTED: GEORGIA OBSOLETE currency, scrip. Will pay fair prices. Especially want—city, county issues, Atlanta Bank, Bank of Athens, Ga., R.R. Banking, Bank of Fulton, Bank of Darien, Pigeon Roost Mining, Monroe R.R. Banking, Bank of Hawkinsville, La Grange Bank, Bank of Macon, Central Bank Milledgeville, Ruckersville Banking Co., Bank of St. Marys, Bank of U.S., Central R.R., Marine Bank, Cotton Planters Bank. Many other issues wanted. Please write for list. I will sell duplicates. Claud Murphy, Jr., Box 921, Decatur, GA 30031.
(73)

MORMON-SCOUT-OLD newspapers-documents wanted. Large quantities only. Harry L. Strauss, Jr., Box 321, Peekskill, NY 10566
(74)

LOW NUMBERED \$5 FRN 1974 Block F-D. All notes CU and under F00000200D. Would like to trade for my wants. Bob Azpiazu, Jr., P.O. Box 1433, Hialeah, Florida 33011
(75)

WANTED WELLS FARGO 2nd competitor banks, fiscal documents, Certificates of Deposit, Bills of Exchange, Sight Drafts, checks. Anything to do with California gold rush. Steve Meier, 135 E. Lomita Blvd., Carson, CA 90745
(73)

LARGE SIZE STAR note information needed for research project. Please send type, serial, signatures, plate numbers and grade of your vault impounded specimens. Ownership will be kept confidential. Can you help? Doug Murray, 326 Amos Avenue, Portate, MI 49081
(76)

ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS and related items wanted. Also need Colonial Currency and Fiscal items. Collections purchased or Colonial Currency traded. Write today: DANA LINETT, Box 2592, Boston, MA 02208.
(76)

WANTED F-54, 2.00, 1880 L.T. note V.F. Pay full catalog \$250.00. Will pay more for better grade. Please write: George Tamboli, No. 4581, 154 Glendale St., Everett, MA 02149
(73)

WANTED: NEW YORK and Puerto Rico 1929 National Bank Notes small size. Will buy, or trade gold coins, and 1932-D and S-25¢. Walter Siegel, 31-45 70 St., Jackson Hgts, NY 11370
(74)

FRACTIONAL TYPE NOTES wanted in superb condition; 1st and 2nd issues, Spinners, Fessenden, Justice and Meredith, green seal. Henry Schlesinger, 415 East 52nd St., New York, NY 10022
(73)

OLD STOCK CERTIFICATES! Catalog plus 3 beautiful certificates \$2. Also eager to buy any quantity. Ken Prag, Box 531PM, Burlingame, California 94010
(80)

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(81)

WANTED: GILLESPIE NATIONAL BANK, Gillespie, Illinois, Charter Number 7903 notes. Large or small size, any denomination, any condition. Robert Gillespie, 433 Surrey Dr., Lancaster, PA 17601
(73)

WANTED: CONFEDERATE CURRENCY. I am an active buyer who appreciates fine quality material. I am also very interested in purchasing Slave Bills of Sale and other related documents. Wayne T.Hahn, 2719 Morris Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10468
(75)

8-PAGE price-list \$1. Wanted to buy or trade CU or circulated short-run FRN serials over 99840000 also \$2 stars and error notes. James Seville, Drawer 866, Statesville, NC 28677
(73)

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(75)

NOTICE-PAPER SCRIP \$1.00 each. Gilliam Coal Company: \$3.00, \$5.00, \$10.00. New River Pocahontas Stores: \$5.00, \$10.00, \$25.00. Graham Company: \$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00. Frank Sprinkle, Box 864, Bluefield, WV 24701

SPRINKLE IS BUYING hoards of uncut sheets, bills, stock certificates, bonds, old checks, coupon books, Jenny Lind tokens, coal mine scrip both paper and metal. Frank Sprinkle, Box 864, Bluefield, WV 24701.

WANTED OBSOLETE CURRENCY of the Merchants and Planters Bank of Savannah, Georgia. Please describe and price in first letter. Gary Hacker, 2710 Overhill Road, Pekin, IL 61554 (73)

WANTED IN GEM CONDITION: \$5, \$10, \$20 Hawaii overprints; \$10 North Africa yellow seal. Large size type notes: F-40, F-57/60, F91, F793, F1173. Henry Schlesinger, 415 East 52nd St., New York, NY 10022 (75)

CONFEDERATE NOTES AND BONDS, Southern States and Obsolete notes for sale. Our latest list available for large SASE. We want to buy also! Ann & Hugh Shull, 246 McDonnell Sq., Biloxi, MS 39531 (73)

STOCK CERTIFICATES, BONDS, U.S., foreign. 1 to 1,000,000 wanted. Describe, give quantity available, asking price. Clinton Hollins, Box 112, Dept. J24, Springfield, VA 22150 (75)

STOCK CERTIFICATES, 12 different \$2.95, 50 different \$14.95. Old checks, 24 different \$2.90, 100 different \$14.90. List 25¢. Hollins, Box 112, Dept. J23, Springfield, VA 22150 (75)

WANTED: State of Georgia Criswell #9 and #10. Pay minimum of \$300.00 each for fine condition. More for higher grades. Also can use #16, #17, and #20. Always interested in better Georgia material. Claud Murphy Jr., Box 921, Decatur, GA 30031: 75

TENNESSEE NATIONALS WANTED, especially First and Second Charter, Red Seals, also small nationals. Large inventory for trade. Top prices paid. Jasper D. Payne, 304 A St., Lenoir City, TN 37771. (80)

ST. LOUIS, MO.—United States Secret Service operatives have received here a box containing 70,000 due bills which have been passing as a currency in the small town of Kansas. Operative Murphy seized the bills at Topeka, Kansas, on the ground that they were made in imitation of United States currency. The bills are as large as the ten cents currency notes which were in circulation many years ago, and paid by merchants to farmers for crops, called for their face value in goods sold by the issuing merchant. No arrests were made, but the business was ordered to be discontinued. *Banker's Magazine—September, 1894*

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#1828	#3108	#3531	#3737	#3844	#6392
#1838	#3148	#3542	#3745	#3852	#7218
#1913	#3194	#3559	#3748	#3853	#7412
#1927	#3199	#3563	#3751	#3861	#7535
#1957	#3213	#3564	#3756	#3880	#8107
#2001	#3249	#3567	#3758	#3888	#8308
#2192	#3265	#3569	#3759	#3900	#8339
#2427	#3277	#3577	#3769	#3928	#8357
#2538	#3360	#3594	#3775	#3963	#8525
#2640	#3384	#3596	#3776	#3970	#8974
#2809	#3386	#3612	#3787	#3992	#9097
#2879	#3394	#3630	#3790	#4032	#10902
#2954	#3431	#3649	#3791	#4036	#11047
#2973	#3440	#3657	#3795	#4150	#11154
#2990	#3443	#3658	#3803	#4288	#11887
#3002	#3473	#3667	#3805	#4317	#14163
#3018	#3509	#3695	#3807	#4619	
#3035	#3512	#3703	#3812	#6072	

There are many other Kansas Nationals that we are interested in other than those listed above. If you have any Kansas Nationals for sale, please write giving the charter number, type and Friedberg numbers. Please price all notes in your first correspondence as we will not make offers. If you are selling rare Kansas Nationals elsewhere you are not getting top dollar.

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F-40, AU	\$75
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F-50, Ch CU	\$175
F-52, Ch AU	\$110
F-60, Ch CU	\$75
F-61a, Ch CU	\$495
F-64, Ch CU	\$335
F-72, Ch CU	\$200
F-72, Unc	\$125
F-82, Ch CU	\$200
F-86, RARE VG . . .	\$60
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F-112, VF	\$105
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F-219, Ch CU

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F-225, XF	\$90
F-235, Ch CU . . .	\$37.50
F-237, STAR VF . . .	\$25
F-238, Ch CU . . .	\$38.50
F-242, Ch CU	\$525
F-245, VF	\$225
F-253, Circ.	\$27.50
F-256, Ch CU	\$175
F-256, Ch CU	
(2) Consec #s . . .	\$325
F-258, Ch CU	\$175
F-262, CU Sm Stain	
Margin	\$1050
F-271, VF	\$110
F-280, VG	\$42.50
F-281, F	\$70
F-282, VF	\$80
F-282, XF	\$200
F-347, VF Ser	

A127*	\$195
F-352, XF	\$75
F-370, VF	\$225

GOLD BACKS

F-1173, Ch CU . . .	\$90
F-1187, XF	\$55

NATIONALS

1st Ctr N.Y., #998 \$1, F	\$95
1st Ctr Mass., #428 \$1, F	\$95
1st Ctr Penn., #675 \$10, VF	\$275
2nd Ctr BB N.Y., #1461 \$10, VF	\$115
1902 N.Y., #706 RS \$5, VF	\$115
1902 Penn. #2977 \$10, VG	\$25
1902 Mass. #7595 \$5, VF	\$25
1902 Mich. #11289 \$5, VF	\$25
1929 N.Y., #12337 \$20, VG	\$25

FEDERAL RESERVE

F-708, XF	\$22.50
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F-754, F	\$60
F-756, VG	\$55
F-761, VF	\$75
F-773, VG	\$55
F-850, AU	\$22.50
F-918, XF	\$27.50

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OBSOLETES

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Demand Note—UNC \$35
\$2000 Bank of the U.S.—Philadelphia—1840
AU \$225
Republic of Texas Notes
CR #A1, A2, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8—Set
F-VF \$135
Michigan Bank Of Washtenaw Set—
\$1, \$2, \$3, \$5—UNC \$20

CONFEDERATES

\$50 T-20 Cr-15 F-\$20, Cr-16 XF-\$22, Cr-20
UNC \$22
\$20 T-21 Cr-146 VF cc. \$65
\$10 T-24 Cr-161 F \$26
\$10 T-28 Cr-235a VF. \$20

NATIONALS

\$5 1902 T1 Fine #758 Concord, N.H. \$55
\$5 1902 T1 Fine #891 New York. \$25
\$10 1902 T2 Fine #10152 Houston, Tex. \$50
\$20 1929 T1 AU #3135 Waco, Tex. \$45

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Train at top. Red & Green Fine \$125

\$100 Bano of Mobile. VG, sigs faded. \$50

ARKANSAS

\$3 Cinc & Little Rock C-171 AU \$60

50¢ Ft Smith 1862 F-420 Fine, sm notch \$50

CALIFORNIA

\$20 San Francisco Mystery note AU \$150

COLORADO

5¢ Colorado Supply Co Denver 10/1/05 VG. \$40

5¢ Victor Fuel Co Denver 5/1/99 VG, laminated \$85

\$20 Colorado Springs Clearing House Assoc.
1933 AU, 6 hole punch \$65

DELAWARE

20¢ Town of Newark 1862 Washington L, Wagon C,
Red "TWENTY" VF \$50

\$3 B of Delaware 1825 Good, rev repair \$75

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

\$3 B of America Georgetown 1852 XF-AU \$35

\$2 Same bank. Stunning vignettes. AU. \$35

\$3 Merchants Exchange B M-248 Fine \$25

FLORIDA (Listed by Freeman numbers)

25¢ Orange Spring F-8 VG, scarce \$70

\$1 Brooksville F-3 VG, rare \$125

25¢ Panama, EF. F-1 Fair, T corners off. \$40

25¢ Panama, EF. F-1 Fair, T corners off. \$40

25¢ Tallahassee F-85 VG. \$40

50¢ Tallahassee F-86 VG. \$35

25¢ Tallahassee F-59 VG. \$80

25¢ Orange Spring F-5 Fine, scarce \$85

10¢ State of Fla. Criswell-28, 30, 30A, 30B.
Four notes AU-CU \$45

50¢ Pensacola F-30 Repaired. Rare, with CSA flag
in red and blue \$125

\$5 St Joseph. Commercial B F-4 VF, uns \$80

25¢ Hernando County F-3 VG \$100

\$10 Tallahassee F-69 VG, repaired \$50

INDIANA

50¢ O H P Ash Bowling Green 1863 CU \$50

25¢ same 1863 CU \$50

10¢ Burger & Parker. Remington 1876 XF-AU \$40

\$3 Ft Wayne & Southern RR Co CU \$40

\$10 Southern B of Indiana Terre Haute
XF, separation along fold \$20

\$1 INDIANA TERRITORY Lexington 1815 AU. \$300

KANSAS

\$2 Fort Leavenworth M-141 CU \$100

\$10 same bank AU \$85

\$1 Kansas State Savings B Good, rare \$100

KENTUCKY

\$3 B of Barboursville 1815 VG-F Rare. \$85

\$2 Peoples B of Ky. Louisville 1862.
Green & Black ABNC0 Fine \$50

\$2 B of Henderson 1818 VG, rare \$60

\$10 B of Ashland. 1857 Orange overlay. F \$85

MICHIGAN (Listed by Bowen numbers)

\$4 B of Monroe B-10 VG \$75

\$2 same bank B-6 Fine \$20

\$3 same bank B-8 VG \$20

\$50 B of River Raisin B-23 VG \$50

MISSISSIPPI

\$50 St of Miss Criswell-49 AU. \$75

\$10 Princeton B of Miss. Leggett 2 AU. \$50

MISSOURI

\$5, \$10, \$10. Terre Haute, Alton, & St Louis
RR Co. 1859-60 3 different notes XF-AU. \$30

NEW JERSEY (Listed by Wait numbers)

\$6,7,8,9 Peoples B of Paterson W-1915-1918
AU \$40 each, set of 4 \$150

1¢ Winsolow 1865 large note †-2465 VG \$75

50¢ Perth Amboy 1862 W-1997 VG \$25

NEW YORK

\$5 B of America A-605 Red Ends VG \$20

50¢ C V Barse Olean Green & Blk XF \$15

\$2 Judson Bank Ogdensburgh Signed by two Judsons
VG, repaired on back. \$30

NORTH CAROLINA (Listed by Pennell numbers)

\$8 Bank of Cape Fear P-180A VG \$150

\$50 State of NC Criswell-74C VF-XF \$275

\$5 Bank of Roxboro P-1080 VF \$250

9 pence Salem 1803 Stats & Krenser CU. \$350

OHIO

1/100 Labor Exchange Ashtabula 1897 #84 Fine. \$75

\$1 State B of Ohio Athens Br Red & Black
ABNCo F-VF \$50

\$1 Lafayette Bank Cincinnati 1843 Wismer-67 Fine \$40

\$1 Lebanon Miami B Co. Wismer-264 VG \$20

\$25 Manhattan Banking Co. Wismer-294
The only \$25 note listed by Wismer for Ohio
This one converted to an advertising note in 1875
by green printing on back. VG \$125

PENNSYLVANIA

\$1000 B of United States AU \$150

\$2000 same AU \$200

5¢ Espy. 1862 CS Fowler & Creuling. AU,
sample note with 2 punch holes. \$25

RHODE ISLAND

1¢ Perry Davis 1854 Fine, scarce \$25

\$2 What Cheer B. 1861 VG \$125

SOUTH CAROLINA

\$500 Louisville, Cincinnati, & Charleston RR Co
Sheheen-334 Unsigned VF. \$500

TENNESSEE

\$3 Farmers & Merchants B Memphis 1843 VG \$30

\$1 Shelbyville B 1856 VG-F. \$35

\$5 Agricultural B Brownsville A-208 VG. \$20

\$100 B of W Tenn X-160 Fine, 2 holes. \$50

\$3 County of Blount Maryville 1862 CU. \$25

TEXAS

10¢ Brown & Burlage Austin 1862 Red "TEN" over
blue print. Unlisted by Medlar XF \$175

UTAH

\$1 Drovers B, SLC 1856 CU. \$300

\$2 Same bank CU. \$300

\$3 Same bank CU. \$300

Set of 3 notes above \$850

25¢ Great SLC Corp Utah Terr 1866 VF. \$200

50¢ Same Fine. \$150

50¢ Same CU, fully signed \$500

\$1 Same CU, a beauty \$1000

WISCONSIN

5¢ Knapp, Stout, & Co CU, unsigned. \$60

10¢ same CU, unsigned. \$60

50¢ same CU, unsigned. \$60

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\$3 B of Watertown W-103 CU, unsigned. \$25

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#4562	Adams	#383	Northampton
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#2172	Athol	#779	Plymouth
#3073	Ayer	#4488	Reading
#684	Milton-Boston	#2288	Spencer
#11347	Braintree	#2435	•Springfield
#11270	Chelsea	#1170	•Stockbridge
#14087	Chelsea	#688	Waltham
#7452	Danvers	#2312	Webster
#7957	Edgarton	#13780	Webster
#9426	Foxboro	#769	•Whitinsville
#14266	Haverhill	#4660	Whitman
#13395	Hyannis	#11067	•Woburn
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3 \$5 San Antonio, Texas 5179 VF
4 \$5 Lake Worth, Florida S 11716 VF
5 \$5 Shawano, Wis. 6403 VF Plus
6 \$5 City of New York 2370 VG
7 \$5 Same as above XF
8 \$5 West Chester, Pa. 148 F
9 \$5 Washington, New Jersey 860 F
10 \$5 Liverpool, Pa. 8326 VG
11 \$10 Chattanooga, Tenn. 1606 G
12 \$10 Mauch Chunk, Pa. 6534 VG
13 \$10 Beaver Dam, Wis. 4602 VF
14 \$10 Allentown, Pa. 1322 VF
15 \$10 New York, New York 29 VF
16 \$10 New York, New York 891 XF
17 \$10 Centralia, Pa. 9568 AU
A small town hard to come by
18 \$10 Mount Carmel, Pa. 8393 AU
19 \$10 Terra Alta, W.V. 6999 VF
20 \$10 Salisbury, Pa. 6106 VF-XF

SERIES 1929

- 21 \$5 T1 York, Pa. 604 F
22 \$5 T1 Philadelphia, Pa. 539 VF
23 \$5 T1 same as above BF
24 \$5 T2 Jackson, Tenn. 2168 F
25 \$5 T2 Myerstown, Pa. 5241 VF
26 \$5 T2 Baltimore, Md. 11207 F
27 \$5 T1 Allenwood, Pa. 11593 XF
28 \$5 T2 Scranton, Pa. 8737 F
29 \$5 T2 Shamokin, Pa. 6942 BF
30 \$5 T1 Trenton, New Jersey 1327 F
31 \$5 T1 Los Angeles, Cal. 2491 BG-F
32 \$5 T2 New York, New York 2370 VG
33 \$5 T2 Worcester, Mass. 7595 F
34 \$5 T2 Sunbury, Pa. 1237 VF
35 \$5 T2 same as above VG
36 \$10 T1 East Stroudsburg, Pa. 4011 G
37 \$10 T1 Mahanoy City, Pa. 3997 AU
38 \$10 T1 Swarthmore, Pa. 7193 F
39 \$10 T2 Pittsburg, Pa. 6301 VF
40 \$10 T1 Sunbury, Pa. 1237 XF-AU

- | LOT | DEN. | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|------|--------------------------------|
| 41 | \$10 | T1 Burlington, Vermont 1698 F |
| 42 | \$10 | T1 Cambridge, Ohio 2872 F |
| 43 | \$10 | T2 Syracuse, New York 13393 VF |
| 44 | \$10 | T1 Scranton, Pa. 8737 G |
| 45 | \$10 | T1 New York, N.Y. 11034 G |

- | | | |
|----|------|------------------------------------|
| 46 | \$10 | T1 New York, N.Y. 2370 F |
| 47 | \$10 | T1 San Francisco, Cal. 13044 VG |
| 48 | \$10 | T1 Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 30 F |
| 49 | \$10 | T1 Lock Haven, Pa. 507 VG |
| 50 | \$10 | T2 Scranton, Pa. 77 F |
| 51 | \$10 | T1 Shamokin, Pa. 6942 XF |
| 52 | \$10 | T1 Lewistown, Pa. 5289 F |
| 53 | \$10 | T2 Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 104 VF |
| 54 | \$10 | T1 Cleveland, Ohio 4318 VF |
| 55 | \$10 | T2 Meadville, Pa. 4938 F |
| 56 | \$10 | T1 Trenton, New Jersey 1327 F |
| 57 | \$10 | T1 Pittsburg, Pa. 685 VF |
| 58 | \$10 | T1 Trenton, N.J. 1327 VG |
| 59 | \$10 | T1 Newark, New York 349 F |
| 60 | \$10 | T2 Lansdowne, Pa. 13151 G |
| 61 | \$10 | T2 13621 Parkersburg, W.V. 13621 F |
| 62 | \$10 | T1 Albany, New York 1301 G |
| 63 | \$10 | T2 York, Pa. 604 F |
| 64 | \$10 | T1 Wyoming, Pa. 8517 G stains |
| 65 | \$10 | T1 New York, N.Y. 1461 AU |
| 66 | \$10 | T1 Grand Rapids, Mich. 13328 G |
| 67 | \$10 | T2 Hummelstown, Pa. 2822 XF |
| 68 | \$10 | T2 Scranton, Pa. 1946 F |
| 69 | \$10 | T1 Oxford, Pa. 2906 XF |
| 70 | \$10 | T2 Shamokin, Pa. 12805 VF |
| 71 | \$10 | T2 Milton, Pa. 253 VF |
| 72 | \$10 | T1 Pittsburg, Pa. 252 XF |

- | | | |
|----|------|----------------------------|
| 73 | \$20 | T1 Moorefield, W.V. 3029 F |
|----|------|----------------------------|

SERIAL #C000077A

- | | | |
|----|------|--|
| 74 | \$20 | T1 Atlantic City, N.J. 5884 VF |
| 75 | \$20 | T1 Beaver Springs, Pa. 5777 XF Low serial # |
| 76 | \$20 | T2 Scranton, Pa. 77 VG serial #also ends in 77 |
| 77 | \$20 | T1 Shamokin, Pa. 6942 F |
| 78 | \$20 | T1 Covington, Kentucky 718 F |
| 79 | \$20 | T2 Laconia, N.H. 1645 F |
| 80 | \$20 | T1 Blossburg, Pa. 13381 AU |
| 81 | \$20 | T2 New York, N.Y. 9219 VG |
| 82 | \$20 | T1 Indianapolis, Indiana 869 G |
| 83 | \$20 | T1 Scranton, Pa. 77 XF |
| 84 | \$20 | T1 Columbus, Ohio 7621 F |
| 85 | \$20 | T1 Cleveland, Ohio 4318 F |
| 86 | \$20 | T1 Milton, Pa. 253 VG |
| 87 | \$20 | T1 Lewisburg, Pa. 745 G |
| 88 | \$20 | T1 Philadelphia, Pa. 13180 VG |
| 89 | \$20 | T1 Scranton, Pa. 77 F |
| 90 | \$20 | T2 Sunbury, Pa. 1237 AU |
| 91 | \$50 | T1 West Chester, Pa. F stains |

MISCELLANEOUS AND ERRORS

- | | | |
|-----|------|--|
| 92 | \$1 | FRBN New York 1918 series XF |
| 93 | \$1 | FRBN Cleveland 1918 series VF Stain |
| 94 | \$1 | FRBN San Francisco 1918 series VF |
| 95 | \$20 | 1929 T1 Masontown, Pa. 5441 VF
Green Ink from back thru front of note
series 1953A No overprint-serial # |
| 96 | \$5 | Gold Certificate series 1928 AU |
| 97 | \$20 | FRN series 1963A Serial #B2222222D |
| 98 | \$1 | 1929 T1 Shamokin, Pa. 12805 AU |
| 99 | \$10 | serial #C000001A |
| 100 | \$20 | FRN series 1963A
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76 - July/Aug	June 1	June 22
77 - Sept/Oct	Aug 1	Aug 22
78 - Nov/Dec	Oct 2	Oct 23



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BOOKS

THE DESCRIPTIVE REGISTER OF GENUINE BANK NOTES by Gwynne & Day 1862. 168 pp Cloth bound. 1977 reprint by Pennell Publishing Co. \$15.00 postpaid

This book contains descriptions of over 10,000 genuine bank notes from 31 states and territories plus 24 Canadian banks. It also identifies notes known to have been counterfeited. The names and locations of over 800 closed banks are included in the supplements. It is believed that this book was the basis of the famous Wismer Lists published by the ANA 50 years ago. A must for collectors and researchers of obsolete notes. We bound 10 copies in genuine leather and interleaved them with plain pages (for your own notes) and offer them subject to prior sale for \$60.00 each.

HODGES' AMERICAN BANK NOTE SAFE-GUARD by Edward M. Hodges 1865. 350 pp Cloth bound. 1977 reprint by Pennell Publishing Co. \$19.50 postpaid

"Hodges' " as this book is known, contains descriptions of over 10,000 genuine notes from 30 states, 19 Canadian banks, and the United States notes issued prior to 1865. This 1865 edition was copyrighted in 1864 and at this time the United States was at war with the Confederate States. As a result the listing for six Southern states were not included because they were not a part of the United States. Louisiana was included as in 1864 it was occupied by Union troops under the infamous General Butler. West Virginia was added to this edition as it seceded from Virginia and joined the Union in 1863. We have added a section from the 1863 edition (copyrighted in 1862) containing the six states deleted from the 1865 edition making this reprint the most comprehensive Hodges' ever printed. The format used consists of three rows of ten notes listed in rectangles on each page. To quote from E.M. Hodges "The SAFEGUARD is almost indispensable". Collectors will agree with him. We bound 10 copies in genuine leather and interleaved them with plain paper (for your own notes) and offer them subject to prior sale for \$75.00 each.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA by Dr. F. Mauldin Lesesne 1970. 221 pp Hand bound. University of South Carolina Press \$14.95 postpaid

The South had many colorful banks prior to the Civil War, but few could compare with the Bank of the State of South Carolina. From its charter in 1812 until 1881 when its history ended, it was colorful, controversial, and redeemed its issued notes. The "faith and credit" of the State of South Carolina was pledged to back this bank. Dr. Lesesne's account of this bank is interesting reading to both collectors of paper money and historical students. Few banks have such detailed accounts of their life as the Bank of the State of South Carolina. The book is annotated and has a wonderful bibliography. If you only read one bank history, and should read this one as it will interest both South Carolinians and non-Carolinians alike. It is just an excellent story of a very important bank.

BANKNOTES by Gunnar Anderson 1975. 70 pp Danmarks Nationalbank. Reprinted 1978 by Pennell Publishing Company. Soft covers \$7.50 Cloth \$9.95 postpaid. Available February 1978

This is the English version of a publication by the Danmarks Nationalbank. The original was printed in 1972 in conjunction with release of a new 1972 series of banknotes. It is a modern book on how paper money is printed and how to detect counterfeit notes. The book is well written and contains numerous illustrations of banknote engraving. The glossary alone is worth the price of the book. The bibliography lists many books that are available today and of much interest to paper money collectors. If you are going to collect paper money you need this book in your library.

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